

The Quick and Easy Way to Learn Chinese Characters!

# Learning MANDARIN CHINESE CHARACTERS

## VOLUME 1

HSK  
Level 1 &  
AP Exam  
Prep



- ▶ Covers all characters and vocabulary needed to pass the HSK Level 1 Proficiency Exam
- ▶ Shows you how to pronounce and write each character
- ▶ English definitions provided along with vocabulary compounds
- ▶ Writing practice boxes, vocabulary and review exercises make the learning process easy and fun!

我学写中国字

TUTTLE

YI REN

Learning  
**MANDARIN  
CHINESE  
CHARACTERS**  
VOLUME 1

YI REN

TUTTLE Publishing  
Tokyo | Rutland, Vermont | Singapore



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### 1 Interesting Numbers 有趣的数字

一 **yī** one  
二 **èr** two  
三 **sān** three  
四 **sì** four  
五 **wǔ** five  
六 **liù** six  
七 **qī** seven  
八 **bā** eight  
九 **jiǔ** nine  
十 **shí** ten  
零 **líng** zero

Exercise Set 1

### 2 How are You? 你好吗?

我 **wǒ** I  
你 **nǐ** you  
他 **tā** he  
她 **tā** she  
们 **men** person (to form plural)  
很 **hěn** very  
好 **hǎo** good  
叫 **jiào** call  
什 **shén** what  
么 **me** interrogative particle  
名 **míng** name  
字 **zì** character (word)  
高 **gāo** high  
兴 **xìng** mood  
认 **rèn** recognize  
识 **shí** know  
吗 **ma** question particle  
呢 **ne** question particle

Word Practice

Exercise Set 2

### 3 Thank You 谢谢你!

谢 **xiè** thank  
客 **kè** guest  
气 **qì** air  
对 **duì** right  
不 **bù** no  
起 **qǐ** get up  
没 **méi** do not have  
关 **guān** shut  
系 **xì** system  
再 **zài** again  
见 **jiàn** see

Word Practice

Exercise Set 3

### 4 What Day is Today? 今天是星期几?

分 **fēn** minutes  
钟 **zhōng** clock  
点 **diǎn** dot  
昨 **zuó** yesterday  
今 **jīn** present  
明 **míng** bright  
天 **tiān** day  
上 **shàng** above  
下 **xià** below  
午 **wǔ** noon  
年 **nián** year  
月 **yuè** moon  
日 **rì** day  
星 **xīng** star  
期 **qī** period of time  
现 **xiàn** current  
在 **zài** exist  
时 **shí** time  
候 **hòu** wait  
Word Practice  
Exercise Set 4

#### 5 It is Too Hot! 太热了!

冷 **lěng** cold  
热 **rè** hot  
雨 **yǔ** rain  
了 **le/liǎo** a particle  
看 **kàn** see  
怎 **zěnn** how  
样 **yàng** appearance  
Word Practice  
Exercise Set 5

#### 6 I Learn Mandarin Chinese 我学习汉语

学 **xué** to study  
校 **xiào** school  
习 **xí** practice  
老 **lǎo** old  
师 **shī** teacher  
同 **tóng** same  
做 **zuò** do  
听 **tīng** listen  
说 **shuō** speak  
读 **dú** read  
写 **xiě** write  
打 **dǎ** hit  
书 **shū** book  
汉 **hàn** Chinese  
语 **yǔ** language  
电 **diàn** electricity  
脑 **nǎo** brain  
视 **shì** to see  
影 **yǐng** shadow  
话 **huà** words  
请 **qǐng** please  
Word Practice  
Exercise Set 6

## 7 This is My Home 这是我的家

家 **jiā** home  
爸 **bà** father  
妈 **mā** mother  
女 **nǚ** female  
儿 **ér** child  
子 **zǐ** son  
先 **xiān** earlier  
生 **shēng** to be born  
姐 **jiě** older sister  
这 **zhè** this  
那 **nà** that  
是 **shì** yes  
大 **dà** big  
小 **xiǎo** little  
个 **gè** a measure word  
人 **rén** person  
几 **jǐ** school  
岁 **suì** year  
有 **yǒu** have  
谁 **shéi/shuí** who  
和 **hé** and  
住 **zhù** live  
的 **de** a particle  
Word Practice  
Exercise Set 7

## 8 Where are You? 你在哪儿?

喂 **wèi** hello  
朋 **péng** friend  
友 **yǒu** friend  
哪 **nǎ** which  
前 **qián** front  
后 **hòu** back  
里 **lǐ** inside  
面 **miàn** face  
东 **dōng** east  
西 **xī** west  
Word Practice  
Exercise Set 8

## 9 He is Going to Beijing 他要去北京

医 **yī** cure  
院 **yuàn** institution  
工 **gōng** work  
作 **zuò** to do  
火 **huǒ** fire  
车 **chē** vehicle  
站 **zhàn** stand  
来 **lái** come  
去 **qù** go  
中 **zhōng** center  
国 **guó** country  
回 **huí** turn around  
北 **běi** north  
京 **jīng** the capital of a country  
坐 **zuò** sit  
飞 **fēi** fly

机 **jī** machine

开 **kāi** open

出 **chū** go out

租 **zū** rent

Word Practice

Exercise Set 9

## 10 Let's Go Shopping! 走，买东西去！

商**shāng** commence

店 **diàn** shop

能 **néng** ability

买 **mǎi** buy

桌 **zhuō** table

椅 **yǐ** chair

衣 **yī** clothing

服 **fú** clothes

会 **huì** get together

多 **duō** many

少 **shǎo/shào** few, young

块 **kuài** piece

钱 **qián** money

本 **běn** origin

些 **xiē** several

Word Practice

Exercise Set 10

## 11 Do You Like to Eat Fruits? 你喜欢吃水果吗？

米 **mǐ** rice

饭 **fàn** meal

菜 **cài** vegetables

水 **shuǐ** water

苹 **píng** apple

果 **guǒ** fruit

茶 **chá** tea

杯 **bēi** cup

吃 **chī** eat

喝 **hē** drink

馆 **guǎn** place for cultural activities

Word Practice

Exercise Set 11

## 12 He Loves His Dog! 他很爱他的小狗！

爱 **ài** love

喜 **xǐ** like

欢 **huān** joyous

猫 **māo** cat

狗 **gǒu** dog

想 **xiǎng** think

太 **tài** too

漂 **piāo/piǎo/piào** float, bleach

亮 **liàng** bright

都 **dōu** all

睡 **shuì** sleep

觉 **jué/jiào** feel, sleep

Word Practice

Exercise Set 12

Answer Key

English–Chinese Index





# Some Tips on Learning Mandarin Chinese Characters

Look at the nature surrounding you, the mountains, the rivers, the trees, the flowers, the animals and the people. All have different shapes and different voices. Ancient Chinese people living within this beautiful world found a unique way for humans to communicate with each other. They created the Chinese characters!

From oracle-bone script to bronze inscriptions, from seal script to clerical script, from regular script to simplified Chinese characters, centuries upon centuries have passed by and those square shaped figures are still being used by a vast population today.

|          | Ancient                                                                             | Modern                                                                              | Ancient                                                                             | Modern                                                                               |        |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Tortoise |    |    |    |    | Bright |
| Above    |    |    |    |    | Moon   |
| Hill     |    |    |    |    | Below  |
| Stag     |    |    |    |    | Bird   |
| Eye      |   |   |   |   | Ear    |
| Forest   |  |  |  |  | Man    |

There are two other ancient writing systems known to man, the Sumerian cuneiform and the Egyptian hieroglyphs. Of the three, the Chinese character writing system is the only ancient writing system still being used today. Credit for this goes to several distinct features that make Chinese characters unique.

## Three Basic Elements of the Chinese Character: Form, Sound and Meaning

汉字的三个基本要素：形，音，义

Chinese characters are known as square shaped characters. Each character is made up of three basic elements: form, sound and meaning. For example,

“我” is the form.

“wǒ” is the sound.

“I” is the meaning.

Over time, there have been many changes in the phonetics of Chinese characters. The composition and meanings, however, have remained somewhat the same. As a result, many Chinese people today can read ancient texts without much difficulty.

Before the inception of Chinese characters, communication was difficult within China due to the number of vastly different dialects being spoken. Chinese characters gave people a common ground for understanding.

## One Syllable and Single Characters

单音节和独体字

Chinese characters are single characters with one syllable. These characters are created by drawing pictures of objects. Over time the characters have evolved from pictures into symbols. The symbols were standardized, then simplified to make writing easier. This simplified version is very basic in structure. It can't be divided into components or radicals. For example,

月 **yuè** means “moon”

木 **mù** means “tree” or “wood”

山 **shān** means “mountain”

水 **shuǐ** means “water”

Many of these types of characters are classified as Chinese “pictograms.”

In addition, there is another small category of characters that are direct iconic illustrations. Examples of these include:

上 **shàng** for “up” and 下 **xià** for “down”.

These were originally a dot above and below a line. Single number characters, such as,

一 **yī** for “one”

二 **èr** for “two”

三 **sān** for “three”

are also included in this category.

### Composed Characters with New Meanings

具有新义的合体字

In the Chinese language there are many compound characters. Compound characters are made up of two or more single characters. When single characters are joined, the meaning and pronunciation of the character can change dramatically. There are twelve ways to compose Chinese characters. For example,

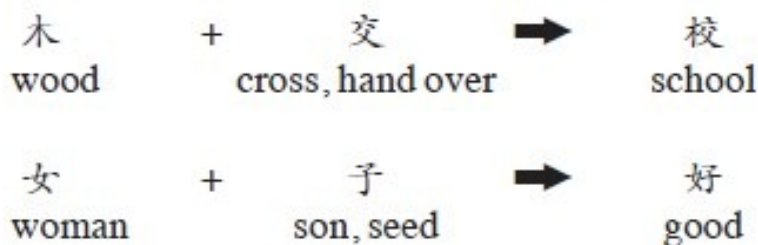
from top to bottom: 日 + 生 = 星

from left to right: 其 + 月 = 期

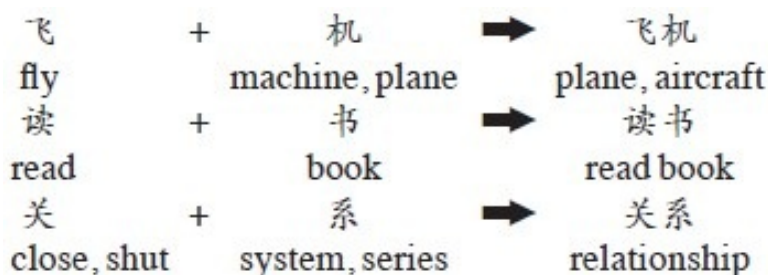
from left to middle to right: 言(讠) + 身 + 寸 = 谢 and so on.

Here are two frequently used ways to compose compound characters.

1) Two single characters may be combined to create a new single character with a new meaning.



2) Two single characters may be joined to form a new word. This new word is pronounced by speaking the individual characters, one after the other. The definition of this newly formed word may be similar to the individual original definitions or it may be completely changed. Look carefully at the following examples.



In this book, you will see that many compound characters are composed in these two ways.

### Various Radicals 多样化的偏旁部首

A Chinese radical (or “section header”) is sometimes considered a “classifier.” It is a particular component of most compound characters that can be found in various positions within the word. The radical usually gives a clue as to the meaning of the character. It can also help with the pronunciation of a word. Characters with the same radical can be grouped together for the easy of studying or used as a point of reference for indexing. The Chinese dictionary is a great example of this.

As you look through this book, you will find that Chinese characters, such as 吗, 吃, 妈, 她, the 口 and 女 are called radicals. You may wonder how or why a single character, such as 口 or 女, can become a radical. The answer is this: When compound characters are composed of two single characters, one of those characters becomes the radical. You can see it here in 吗, 吃, 妈, and 她.

Radicals, such as 口 and 女 keep their original single character form, but their shape may be narrowed or shortened. Many character components are distorted or changed in order to fit within the block shape alongside other characters. Some words or characters may take on a different shape completely. For example,

人 turns to 亻 as a radical for 你, 他, and 们.

言 changes to 讠 as a radical for 说, 话, and 读.

水 becomes 氵 as a radical for 沙, 河, and 湖.

These are only a few examples to give you a general idea.

For many years, Chinese dictionaries have contained more than 200 radicals. You will easily be able to memorize the list of commonly used radicals offered here. They appear often in this book.

### Some Commonly Used Chinese Radicals

| Radicals<br>偏旁部首 | Examples<br>字例 | Radicals<br>偏旁部首 | Examples<br>字例 |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 亻                | 你, 他, 们        | 宀                | 家, 字, 宝        |
| 女                | 妈, 姐, 她        | 口                | 吃, 喝, 唱        |
| 讠                | 说, 话, 语        | 日                | 明, 昨, 晴        |
| 氵                | 汉, 河, 漂        | 阝                | 那, 都, 院        |
| 纟                | 红, 绿, 纱        | 辶                | 这, 边, 还        |
| 木                | 样, 校, 椅        | 艹                | 茶, 苹, 菜        |

Chinese radicals appear in various positions within the word or character. Some radicals appear on the left side of the character 你, 他, 们, while other radicals appear on the right side of the character 都, 那, 邓. Some radicals appear at the top of a character 茶, 菜, 花, while other radicals appear at the bottom of a character 名, 合, 右. In general, semantic components tend to appear at the top or on the left side of character, while phonetic components tend to appear at the bottom or on the right side of character. As you learn more Chinese characters, you will learn to recognize the radicals in their various positions. Recognizing the radicals will also help you increase your vocabulary quickly.

### The Strokes of Chinese Characters

#### 汉字的笔画

When you use a pencil, pen or brush to draw pictures, you draw lines, circles or curves, one step at a time. When you use a pencil, pen or brush to write Chinese characters, you make lines, dots or hooks, one step at a time. The principles for drawing pictures and writing Chinese characters are very much the same. Far from being complicated, Chinese characters are simple drawings made from simple strokes. There are about thirty strokes in all. Among them are eight basic strokes that form the core and are used most often. All strokes have their own name and particular method of formation.

See the table below containing the eight basic strokes and how to form them.

### Eight Basic Strokes and Method of Formation

| Stroke<br>笔画                                                                        | Name<br>名称                          | Writing<br>direction<br>书写方向                           | Writing<br>instruction<br>写法要点                                    | Examples<br>字例 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|    | horizontal<br>stroke<br>横 / héng    | written<br>from left<br>to right                       | horizontal<br>with the<br>right end<br>slightly up                | 二              |
|    | vertical<br>stroke<br>竖 / shù       | written<br>from top<br>to bottom                       | straight<br>from top to<br>bottom                                 | 十              |
|    | downward-<br>left stroke<br>撇 / piě | written<br>from top<br>right to<br>bottom<br>left      | start with<br>force, end<br>slightly                              | 人              |
|    | downward-<br>right stroke<br>捺 / nà | written<br>from top<br>left to<br>bottom<br>right      | start with<br>force, pull<br>to the right<br>in the end           | 大              |
|    | dot<br>点 / diǎn                     | written<br>from top<br>to bottom<br>right or<br>left   | dot to lower<br>right or left,<br>then pause                      | 学              |
|   | upward<br>stroke<br>提 / tí          | written<br>from<br>bottom<br>left to top<br>right      | to upper-<br>right,<br>thinner at<br>the end                      | 习              |
|  | hook stroke<br>勾 / gōu              | vertical<br>stroke<br>with a<br>hook                   | a vertical<br>line with a<br>tiny rising<br>tip at the<br>end     | 小              |
|  | turning<br>stroke<br>折 / zhé        | horizontal<br>stroke<br>with a<br>vertical<br>downturn | horizontal<br>stroke, turn<br>to the right<br>down in<br>vertical | 口              |

Learn to recognize and become familiar with each individual stroke. Its name, writing direction and correct formation are all important. Whether the character is simple or complex, comprised of just a few strokes or many, the construction of each Chinese character relies heavily upon correct stroke formation. By focusing on the individual strokes, you will also be memorizing the character.

### Stroke Order and Rules

#### 笔画顺序规则

Throughout the years, rules have developed for writing Chinese characters. These rules help in learning the correct formation of characters. It doesn't matter whether you are right handed or left handed. If you follow the rules for stroke order, you will be able to write beautiful Chinese characters.

Here are the main stroke order rules for forming Chinese characters. These general rules will help you understand more specific stroke order rules later on.

#### 1) Stroke from top to bottom

|   |       |                         |
|---|-------|-------------------------|
| 三 | three | page <a href="#">11</a> |
| 点 | dot   | page <a href="#">34</a> |

#### 2) Stroke from left to right

|   |     |                         |
|---|-----|-------------------------|
| 你 | you | page <a href="#">17</a> |
| 他 | he  | page <a href="#">17</a> |

### 3) Stroke from the horizontal before vertical

|   |       |                         |
|---|-------|-------------------------|
| 下 | under | page <a href="#">36</a> |
| 工 | work  | page <a href="#">85</a> |

### 4) Stroke from the horizontal before the down stroke to the left

|   |               |                         |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|
| 在 | exist, be, at | page <a href="#">39</a> |
| 有 | have, has     | page <a href="#">70</a> |

### 5) Stroke from the down stroke to left before to the right

|   |         |                         |
|---|---------|-------------------------|
| 师 | teacher | page <a href="#">52</a> |
| 朋 | friend  | page <a href="#">77</a> |

### 6) The enclosing strokes first, then the enclosed and finally the sealing stroke

|   |           |                         |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|
| 四 | four      | page <a href="#">12</a> |
| 日 | sun, date | page <a href="#">38</a> |

### 7) The middle stroke before those on both sides

|   |       |                          |
|---|-------|--------------------------|
| 水 | water | page <a href="#">106</a> |
| 小 | small | page <a href="#">68</a>  |

### 8) Left-falling stroke before right-falling stroke

|   |         |                         |
|---|---------|-------------------------|
| 八 | eight   | page <a href="#">13</a> |
| 今 | present | page <a href="#">35</a> |

Following these simple rules will help you write any character you desire. Just remember to form the strokes correctly and in the right order from the very start. Otherwise you will find yourself repeating the same mistakes without knowing it. Correct stroke formation and stroke order will become more critical as your Chinese characters become more complex.

## The Philosophy of Writing Chinese Characters

### 书写汉字的哲学

What is the philosophy behind writing Chinese characters? The philosophy can be summed up in one simple word: Balance!

Balance means, the writer needs to remain calm in emotion and thought, focused on the character and follow the rules of stroke formation and stroke order. Remember to place the strokes evenly throughout (top to bottom, left to right, horizontal to vertical, and so on).

Take a look at these characters:

山, 水 and 朋 are balanced from left to right;

早, 果 and 召 are balanced from and top to bottom;

国, 园 and 围 are balanced from outside to inside.

Each character appears to be accurate, well balanced and will look beautiful on paper.

Imagine drawing a person with a big head and small legs. Or a person with one arm longer than the other. The drawing would not look right. It would not look good. It might even look as though the picture could tip over or fall down. In any case, it would not look balanced. In that same way, if you write a character with longer strokes on the left and shorter strokes on the right, it won't look balanced either. It won't look accurate. It won't look good on paper. For example, look at the character 山 **shān** "mountain." The center stroke is the longest, which represents the top of the mountain. Both sides contain vertical strokes which are the same in length. Thus, the character 山 is balanced. It looks accurate. It looks good on paper. If the left vertical stroke were longer than the right vertical stroke, the 山 "mountain" may appear off center or off balance. It may look as though the mountain could crumble to the ground.

In short, keep this simple word in mind when writing Chinese characters: "Balance!"

## Enjoy Your Handwriting

### 祝你愉快地学写汉字

The same philosophy is true for both daily life and writing Chinese letters. Balance is the key. To keep this in mind will give you happy feeling when you practice your Chinese characters using this book. This book is for all people everywhere and at all levels. It can be used by youth or students who want to learn and practice writing Chinese characters on their own. It can also be used by people who are preparing to take the HSK Level 1 exam and as a foundation of AP Chinese exam. All characters and composed words are chosen from the HSK Level 1 exam. These characters and words are essential for studying the Chinese language. (The HSK exam is a Chinese

Proficiency Test or Chinese Standard Exam for all non-Chinese speakers. The HSK exam is similar to the TOEFL exam for non-English speakers. The difference between the two is, the HSK exam has six test levels.)

Once you begin work in this book, you will find that following the step by step stroke order makes writing Chinese characters simple and easy. Use the space provided to practice writing on your own. In addition to writing individual characters, you will soon be able to write composed words and complete the practice exercises.

Each set of practice exercise is designed to reinforce, as well as extend, the learner's knowledge. You will quickly become very familiar with the vast number of Chinese characters offered here. You will know how to form Chinese characters and use them properly. There are twelve exercises in all. Each practice exercise is a culmination of material covered. For your convenience, an Answer Key is provided in the back of the book.

On each page with a featured Chinese character, you will find step by step stroke order directions which are easy to follow. You will also find three vocabulary words, phrases or idioms which relate to that featured Chinese character. Those phrases, idioms and proverbs are particularly well known in China and used in written, as well as oral language.

An index with English, Chinese characters and Pinyin is also provided in the back of this book. It is arranged in alphabetical order, making it easier for English speakers to search for Chinese characters.

As previously mentioned, all characters in this book are written in the simplified Chinese style. This is due to the fact that most people use this format. Today, Chinese writing is horizontal and moves from left to right, as in English. But in the past, Chinese writing was vertical and went from top to bottom, right to left.

As in art, you will find a sense of joy and accomplishment in creating beautiful Chinese characters. As you look at the characters you created with your own hand, you will be motivated to write even more. This process of handwriting stimulates many parts of your brain. It improves your memory, as well as your creativity. I truly hope that you find the practice of writing Chinese characters a joyous and rewarding experience.

Yi Ren

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I would like to express my appreciation to my editor, June Chong, for her professional advice; to my friends Karen Enos for her proof-reading and editorial suggestions; Jie Ding who checked the accuracy of Chinese characters; Yang-yang Li who helped prepare the index and to my husband Suisheng Zhao who supported me. Thank you all for your help with this project!

一

(1 stroke)

yī

one

common words

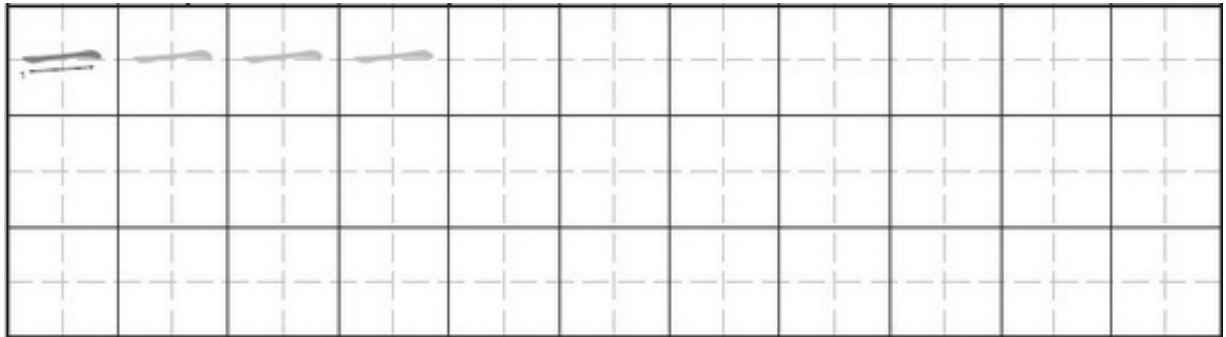
一年 yīnián one year

一月 yīyuè January

一叶知秋 yí yè zhī qiū (lit.) the falling of one leaf heralds the coming of autumn

radical

一



二

(2 strokes)

èr

two

common words

二月 èryuè February

二胡 èrhú erhu (Chinese musical instrument)

二者必居其一 èrzhě bì jū qíyī either one or the other

radical

一





三

(3 strokes)

sān

three

common words

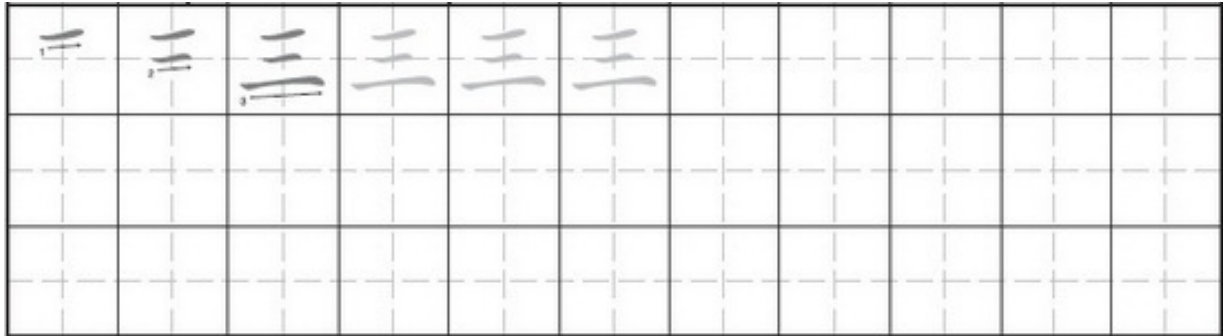
三月 sānyuè March

三角形 sānjiǎoxíng triangle

三五成群 sān wǔ chéngqún in small groups

radical

一



四

(5 strokes)

sì

four

common words

四月 sìyuè April

四季 sìjì four seasons

四面八方 sìmiàn bāfāng in all directions; all around

radical

口



# 五

(4 strokes)

wǔ

five

common words

五月 wǔyuè May

五味 wǔwèi all sorts of flavors

五颜六色 wǔ yán liù sè multiple colors; colorful

radical

一



# 六

(4 strokes)

liù

six

common words

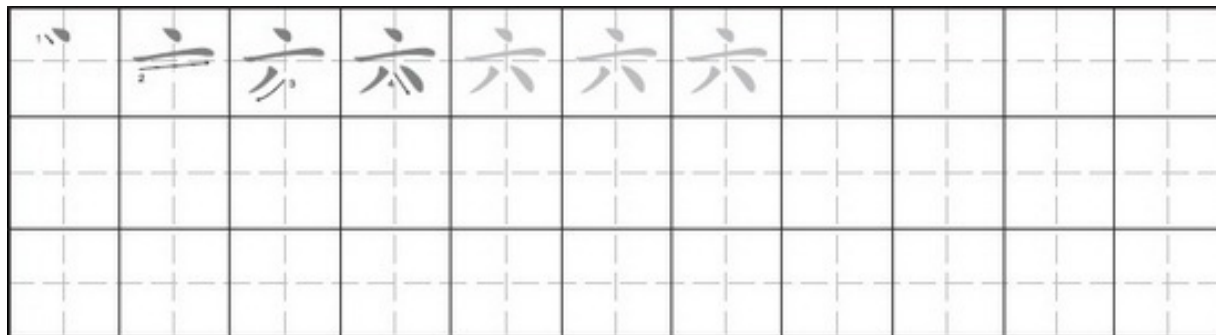
六月 liùyuè June

六年 liùnián six years

六六大顺 liù liù dàshùn everything is going smoothly

radical

亠



# 七

(2 strokes)

**qī**

seven

common words

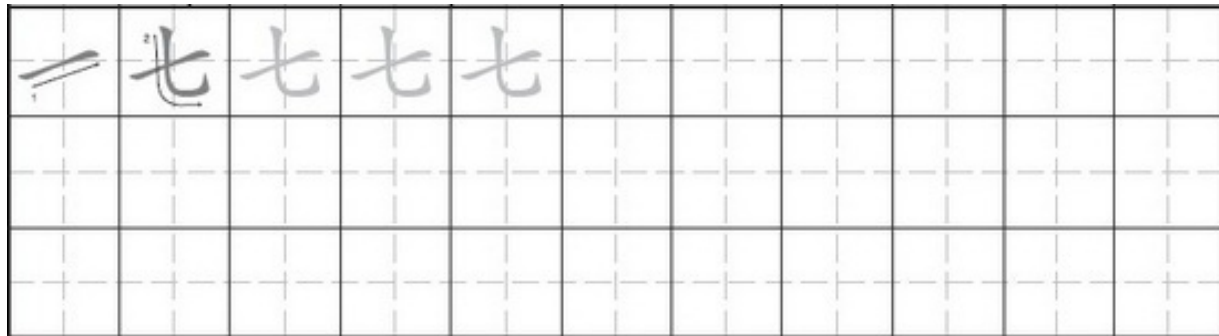
七月 **qīyuè** July

七百 **qībǎi** seven hundred

七上八下 **qī shàng bā xià** be agitated; in an unsettled state of mind

radical

一





(2 strokes)

**bā**

eight

common words

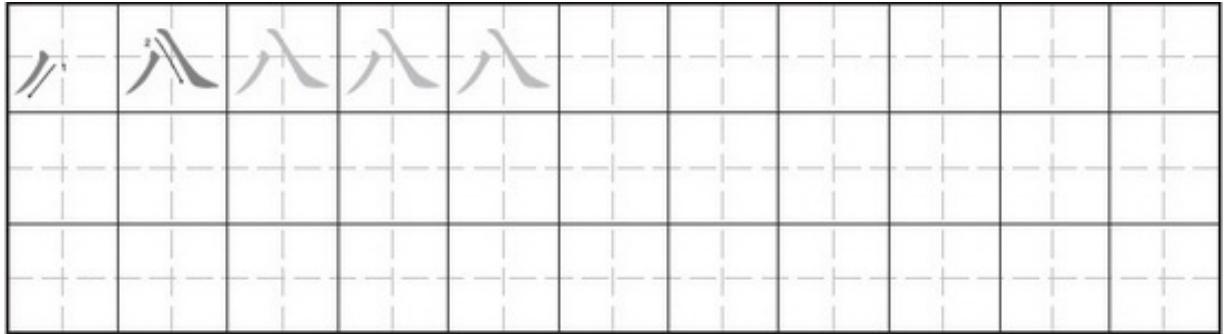
八月 **bāyuè** August

八成 **bāchéng** eight percent

八面玲珑 **bāmian línglóng** be smooth and slick (in establishing social relations)

radical

八



**(2 strokes)**

nine

九牛一毛 jiǔniú yīmáo (lit.) one hair from nine oxen; (fig.) a drop in the ocean

)



十

(2 strokes)

**shí**

ten

common words

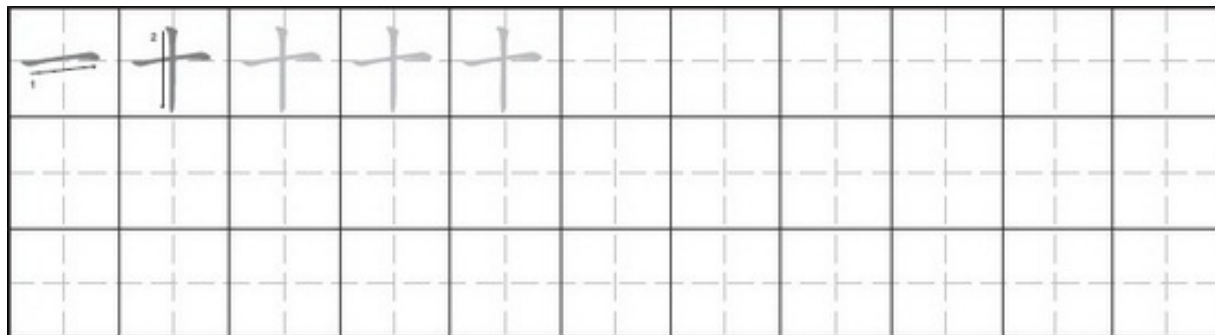
十月 **shíyuè** October

十字架 **shízìjià** cross

十全十美 **shí quán shí měi** to be perfect

radical

十





零

(13 strokes)

líng

zero

common words

零食 língshí snack

零钱 língqián small change

零七八碎 líng qī bā suì be scattered and disorderly

radical

雨



**EXERCISE SET 1 • 练习一**  
*Interesting Numbers • 有趣的数字*

1. Read the pinyin. Then write the numbers in Chinese characters.

|    |    |     |    |    |
|----|----|-----|----|----|
| yī | èr | sān | sì | wǔ |
|    |    |     |    |    |

|     |    |    |     |     |      |
|-----|----|----|-----|-----|------|
| liù | qī | bā | jiǔ | shí | líng |
|     |    |    |     |     |      |

2. Fill in the table using pinyin and Chinese characters.

| English      | Pinyin | Chinese characters |
|--------------|--------|--------------------|
| fifteen      | shíwǔ  | 十五                 |
| twenty two   |        |                    |
| thirty seven |        |                    |
| nineteen     |        |                    |
| sixty eight  |        |                    |
| seventy one  |        |                    |
| eighty four  |        |                    |

3. Fill in the space with the correct number.

六(6) 七( ) 三( ) 九( )  
 五( ) 四( ) 八( ) 十( )  
 零零七( ) 五十二( ) 八十三( )  
 九十九( ) 四十四( ) 五十五( )  
 七十七( ) 八十八( ) 六十六( )  
 十二( ) 三十一( ) 七十六( )

4. Match the numbers to the corresponding Chinese characters.

|            |            |               |             |
|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| twelve     | 三十一        | ninety two    | 五十六         |
| 二十六        | fifty six  | 六十五           | forty eight |
| thirty one | fourteen   | eighty nine   | 七十三         |
| 十二         | 四十八        | seventy three | 九十二         |
| 八十九        | twenty six | 十四            | sixty five  |

# 我

(7 strokes)

wǒ

I, me

common words

我们 wǒmen we; us

自我 zìwǒ self

我行我素 wǒxíng wǒ sù to do things in one's own way

radical

戈



# 你

(7 strokes)

**nǐ**

you

common words

你好 **nǐhǎo** hello

你对了 **nǐduìle** you are right

你追我赶 **nǐ zhuī wǒ gǎn** try to overtake each other in friendly emulation

radical

亻



# 他

(5 strokes)

tā

he

common words

其他 **qítā** other

他人 **tārén** other people

他乡遇故知 **tāxiāng yù gùzhī** meeting an old friend in a foreign place

radical

亻



# 她

(6 strokes)

**tā**

she

common words

她们 **tāmen** they

她的 **tāde** hers

她家 **tājiā** her home

radical

女



# 们

(5 strokes)

**men**

person (to form plural)

## 們

Traditional

**common words**

咱们 **zánmen** we; us

女士们 **nǚshìmen** ladies

先生们 **xiānshēngmen** gentlemen

**radical**

亻



# 很

(9 strokes)

**hě**n

very

common words

很远 **hěnyuǎn** very far

很近 **hěnjìn** very near

很多 **hěnduō** a lot of

radical

彳





# 好

(6 strokes)

**hǎo**

good

common words

好人 **hǎorén** good person

好吃 **hǎochī** delicious

好事多磨 **hǎoshì duōmó** good things don't come easy

radical

女



(5 strokes)

call, shout

叫苦连天 jiàokǔ liántiān complain endlessly

□



# 什

(4 strokes)

**shén**

what

common words

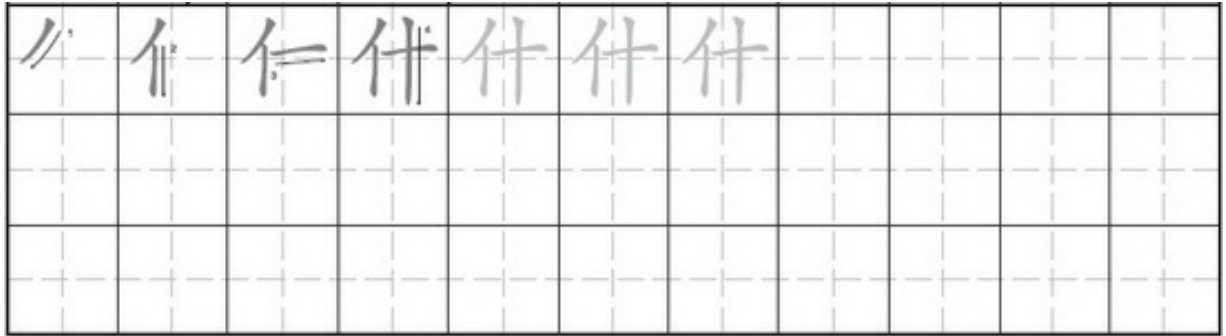
什么 **shénme** what

什么的 **shénmede** and so on

什么店 **shénmediàn** which store

radical

亻



# 么

(3 strokes)

**me**

interrogative particle

# 麼

Traditional

common words

怎么 **zěnmē** how

这么 **zhènmē** in this way

为什么 **wèishénmē** why

**radical**

厶



名

**(6 strokes)**

míng

name

## common words

名字 míngzi name

名牌 **míngpái** famous brand

名胜古迹 **míngshèng gǔjì** historical sites and scenic spots

**radical**

夕



# 字

(6 strokes)

**zì**

character, word

common words

字典 **zìdiǎn** character dictionary

字体 **zìtǐ** form of a written character

字里行间 **zìlǐ hángjiān** (idiom) between the lines

radical

宀



# 高

(10 strokes)

**gāo**

high, tall

common words

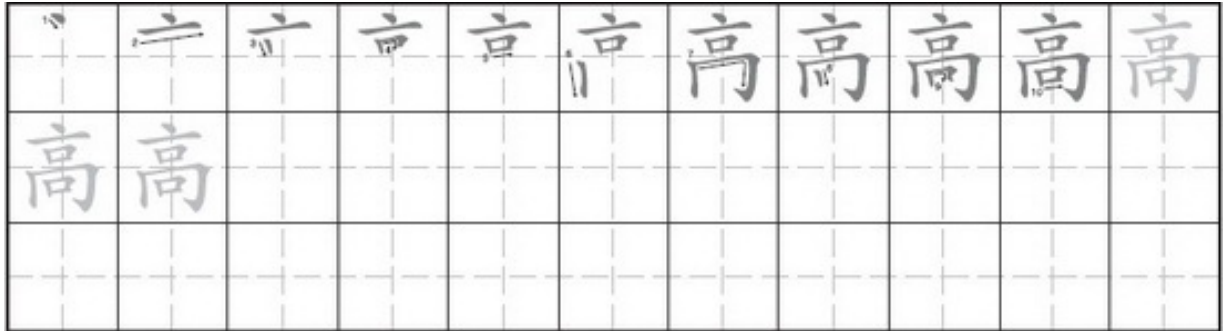
高兴 **gāoxìng** happy; joyful

高速 **gāosù** high speed

高山流水 **gāoshān liúshuǐ** (lit.) lofty mountains and flowing water

radical

亻



兴

(6 strokes)

xìng/xīng

mood

興

Traditional

common words

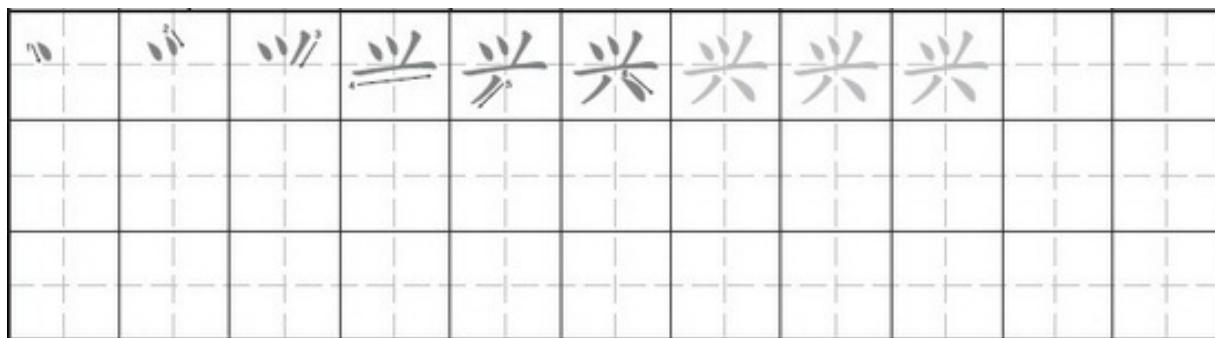
兴奋 xīngfèn be excited

兴趣 xìngqù interest

兴高采烈 xìng gāo cǎi liè cheerful; in great spirits

radical

八





# 认

(4 strokes)

**rèn**

recognize

## 認

Traditional

common words

认为 **rènwéi** think

认真 **rènzhēn** serious

认识 **rènshi** to know; recognize

radical

讠



# 识

(7 strokes)

**shí**

know

識

Traditional

common words

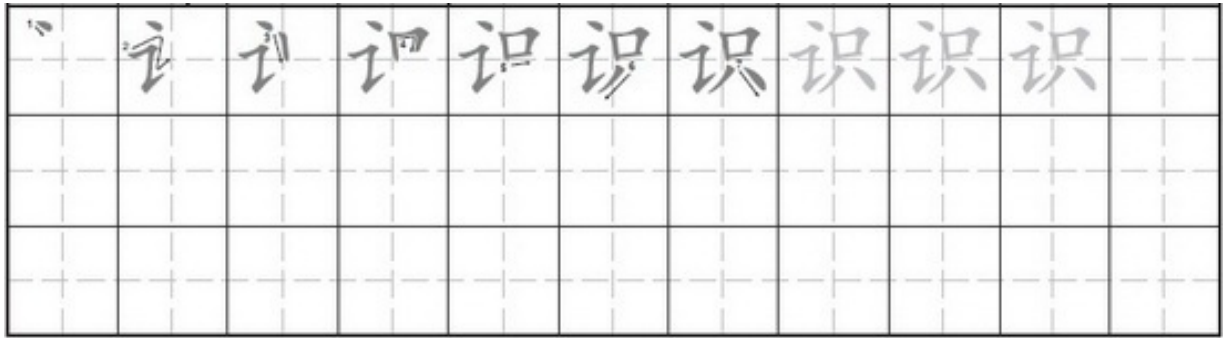
识字 **shízì** be able to read

识别 **shíbié** identify

识时务者为俊杰 **shíshíwù zhě wéi jùnjié** whoever understands the times is a great man

radical

讠



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radical  
□

radical  
□



(8 strokes)

question particle

管他呢 **guǎntāne** whatever

□



## WORD PRACTICE

我们 **wǒmen** we, us

[illegible]

什么 **shénme** what

[illegible]

名字 míngzi name

[illegible]

高兴 **gāoxìng** happy, joyful

[illegible]

认识 **rènshi** to know, recognize

[illegible]

怎么 zěnmě how

[illegible]

**EXERCISE SET 2 • 练习二***How are You? • 你好吗?***1. Write the appropriate Chinese characters in the brackets.**

good ( ) very good ( ) I ( )

we ( ) you—singular ( ) you—plural ( )

he ( ) they ( ) she ( )

they ( ) call ( ) name ( )

**2. Read the pinyin. Write each sentence in Chinese characters.**1) *nǐ hǎo ma? wǒ hěn hǎo, nǐ ne?*2) *nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?*3) *tā jiào shénme míngzi?*4) *hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.***3. Identify the characters with the same radicals. Then write the characters in the space provided.**

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 我 | 好 | 叫 | 他 |
| 什 | 你 | 呢 | 高 |
| 吗 | 名 | 她 | 识 |
| 兴 | 们 | 很 | 字 |

人 (亻) \_\_\_\_\_

她 (女) \_\_\_\_\_

口 (口) \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Link the radical in the left column to the appropriate right character to form a new word.**

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 亻 | 人 | 他 |
| 讠 | 也 |   |
| 彳 | 口 |   |
| 夕 | 子 |   |
| 宀 | 艮 |   |

5. Choose the right character to make compound words.

|          |          |           |           |          |         |         |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| rèn<br>认 | hěn<br>很 | xìng<br>兴 | shén<br>什 | mén<br>们 | zì<br>字 | ne<br>呢 |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|

高 \_\_\_\_\_ 识 \_\_\_\_\_ 好  
我 \_\_\_\_\_ 么名 \_\_\_\_\_ 你 \_\_\_\_\_

6. Rearrange the word order to form correct sentences.

1) 你名什字么叫?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) 你认她吗识?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) 他兴很高。

\_\_\_\_\_

4) 认你高识很兴。

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Write each sentence in Chinese characters.

1) How are you?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) I am fine, and you?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) It is nice to meet you!

\_\_\_\_\_

# 谢

(12 strokes)

**xiè**

thank

## 謝

Traditional

**common words**

感谢 **gǎnxiè** appreciate; grateful

谢谢 **xièxiè** thank you; thanks

谢天谢地 **xiè tiān xiè dì** Thank heavens!

**radical**

讠





# 客

(9 strokes)

kè

guest, visitor

common words

客人 kèrén guest; visitor

客观 kèguān objective; impartial

客随主便 kè suí zhǔ biàn (idiom) a guest should act according to the convenience of the host

radical

宀



气

(4 strokes)

qì

air, gas

氣

Traditional

**common words**

气体 qìtǐ gas

气味 qìwèi odor; scent

气象万千 **qìxiàng wànwān** majestic in all its variety; spectacular

**radical**

气



# 对

(5 strokes)

**duì**

right, correct, a pair, treat

## 對

Traditional

common words

对话 **duìhuà** dialogue

对面 **duìmiàn** opposite (across the street)

对不起 **duìbùqǐ** sorry; excuse me

radical

又



# 不

(4 strokes)

**bù/bú**

no not

common words

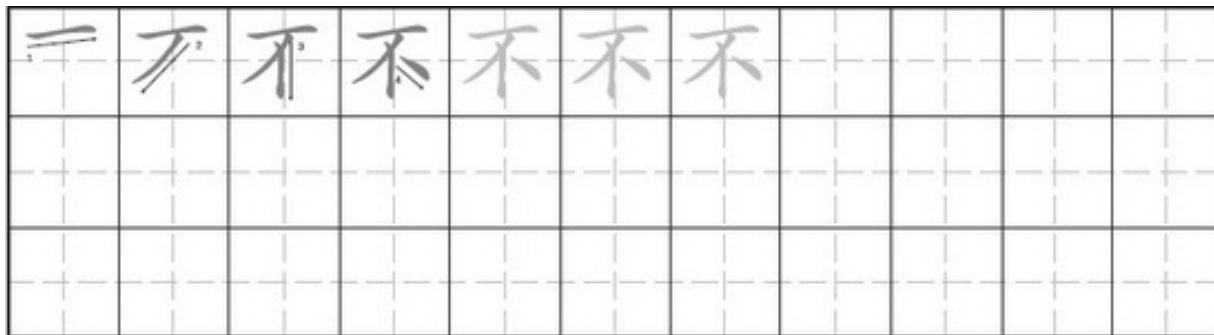
不必 **búbì** do not have to

不错 **búcuò** right; not bad

不客气 **búkèqì** you are welcome

radical

一



起

(10 strokes)

qǐ

get up, rise, begin

common words

起床 qǐchuáng get up; get out of bed

起初 qǐchū originally; at first

大起大落 dàqǐ dàluò fluctuating rapidly

|                     |
|---------------------|
| <b>radical</b><br>走 |
|---------------------|

[illegible]

---

# 没

(7 strokes)

méi

do not have, without

## 沒

Traditional

common words

没有 méiyǒu do not have; without

没关系 méiguānxi it doesn't matter

没精打采 méi jīng dǎ cǎi lackadaisical; out of sorts; be in low spirits

radical

氵



# 关

(6 strokes)

**guān**

shut, close, turn off

關

Traditional

common words

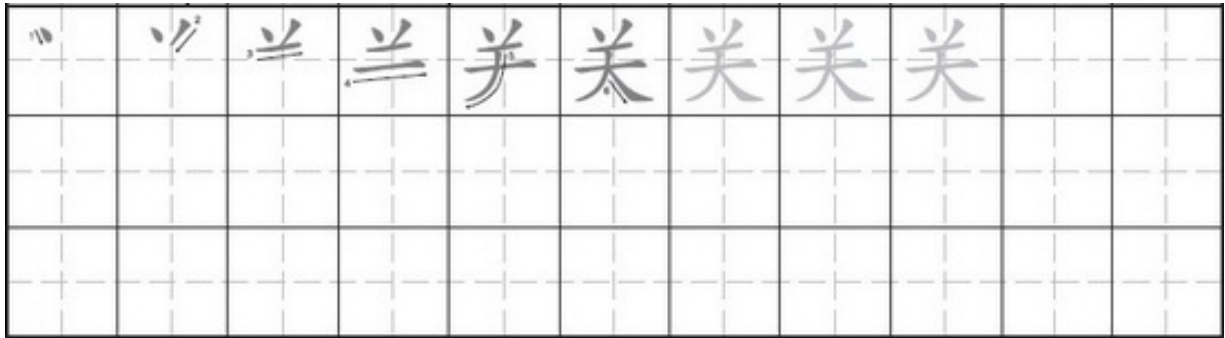
关心 **guānxīn** be concerned about; care

关门 **guānmén** close the door

关怀备至 **guānhuái bèizhì** show the utmost solicitude

radical

丿



# 系

(7 strokes)

xì

system, series, department

## 系

Traditional

common words

系数 xìshù coefficient; factor; ratio

系列 xìliè series

系统 xìtǒng system

radical

糸





# 再

(6 strokes)

**zài**

again, once more, further

common words

再见 **zàijiàn** good bye

再次 **zàicì** once again; one more time

再接再厉 **zàijiē zàilì** to make persistent efforts

radical

一



(4 strokes)

see, meet with, view

Traditional

见多识广 jiànduō shíguǎng experienced and knowledgeable

见



## WORD PRACTICE

谢谢 **xièxie** thank you, thanks

[illegible]

不客气 **búkèqì** you are welcome

[illegible]

对不起 **duìbùqǐ** sorry, excuse me

[illegible]

没关系 **méiguānxi** it doesn't matter

[illegible]

再见 zàijiàn good bye

[illegible]

### EXERCISE SET 3 • 练习三

Thank You! • 谢谢你!

1. Draw a line from the pinyin to its matching character.

|    |     |     |     |    |      |    |    |      |    |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|----|----|------|----|
| nǐ | zài | méi | xiè | kè | guān | qǐ | xì | jiàn | qì |
| 谢  | 你   | 客   | 气   | 起  | 没    | 系  | 关  | 见    | 再  |

2. Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.

1) 好们你!

2) 谢谢, 我好很!

3) 没关系, 不气客!

4) 你们谢谢!

5) 我很兴们高。

3. Rewrite the words in Chinese characters.

thank you ( ) you are welcome ( )

sorry ( ) it doesn't matter ( )

4. Read the dialogue. Choose the correct words from the boxes to fill in the brackets.

|    |   |     |    |    |   |
|----|---|-----|----|----|---|
| 很好 | 吗 | 不客气 | 再见 | 认识 | 呢 |
|----|---|-----|----|----|---|

小明 : 你好 ( ) ?

东东 : 我很好, 你呢?

小明 : 我也 ( )。你叫什么名字?

东东 : 我叫东东, 你 ( ) ?

小明 : 我叫小明。很高兴 ( ) 你。

东东 : 我也是, 谢谢!

小明 : ( ), 再见!

东东 : ( ) !

# 分

(4 strokes)

**fēn**

divide, minutes (time)

common words

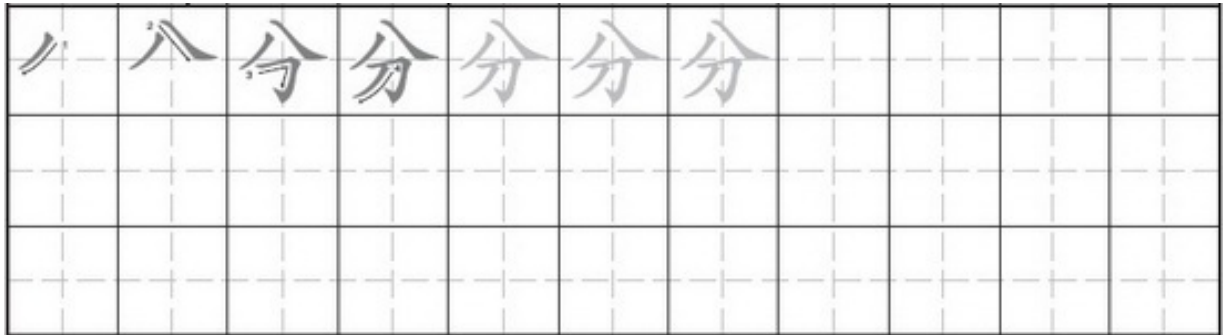
分数 **fēnshù** marks (score); fraction

分析 **fēnxī** analysis

分钟 **fēnzhōng** minutes (time)

radical

八



# 钟

(9 strokes)

zhōng

clock, bell

## 鐘

Traditional

common words

钟情 **zhōngqíng** be deeply in love

钟表 **zhōngbiǎo** clocks and watches

钟灵毓秀 **zhōng líng yù xiù** (idiom) a favorable ambience nurtures talent

radical

钅



# 点

(9 strokes)

**diǎn**

dot, o'clock, point

## 點

Traditional

common words

点名 **diǎnmíng** roll call; mention somebody by name

点菜 **diǎncài** to order dishes

点石成金 **diǎn shí chéng jīn** (idiom) touch a stone and turn it into gold

radical

灷



昨

(9 strokes)

**zuó**  
yesterday

**common words**

昨天 **zuótiān** yesterday  
昨日 **zuórì** yesterday  
昨晚 **zuówǎn** last night

radical  
目

[illegible]



今

(4 strokes)

jīn

present

common words

今天 jīntiān today

今生 jīnshēng this life

今非昔比 jīn fēi xī bǐ the present cannot compare with the past

radical

人



# 明

(8 strokes)

**míng**

bright

common words

明白 **míngbái** understand

明天 **míngtiān** tomorrow

明知故问 **míngzhī gù wèn** ask while knowing the answer

radical

日



# 天

(4 strokes)

**tiān**

day, sky

common words

天才 **tiāncái** genius; talent

天气 **tiānqì** weather

天长地久 **tiāncháng dì jiǔ** enduring as the universe; eternal

radical

一



上

(3 strokes)

**shàng**

above, go up

common words

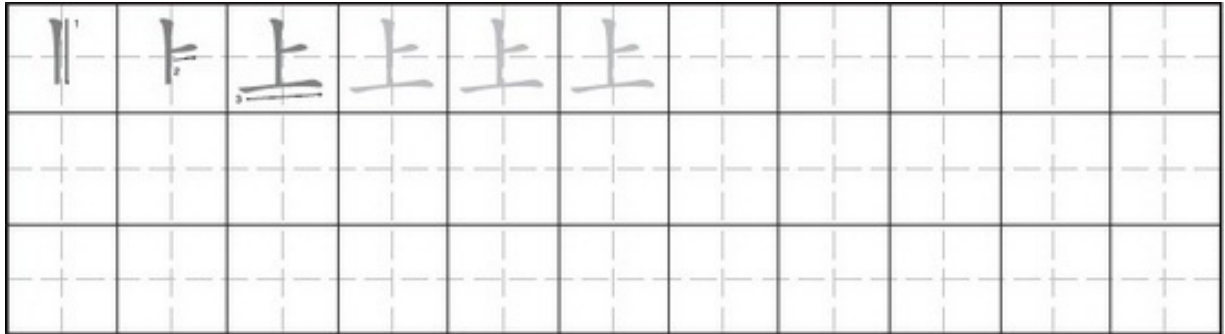
上班 **shàngbān** go to work

上午 **shàngwǔ** morning

上行下效 **shàngxíng xià xiào** subordinates follow the example of their superiors

radical

一



下

(3 strokes)

**xià**

below, under, next

common words

下班 **xiàbān** get off work

下午 **xiàwǔ** afternoon

下笔成章 **xiàbǐ chéngzhāng** compose something coherent without much effort

radical

一



# 午

(4 strokes)

**wǔ**

noon, midday

common words

中午 **zhōngwǔ** noon

午夜 **wǔyè** midnight

午饭 **wǔfàn** lunch

radical

丿



年

(6 strokes)

nián

year

## common words

去年 qùnián last year

年青 niánqīng young

年深日久 nián shēn rì jiǔ as the years go by

**radical**

)

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 夕 | 𠂆 | 𡇗 | 𣎵 | 𤒔 | 年 | 年 | 年 | 年 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

月

(4 strokes)

yuè

moon, month

**common words**

月光 **yuèguāng** moonlight

月牙 **yuèyá** crescent moon

月白风清 **yuèbái fēngqīng** (lit.) a bright moon and a gentle breeze; a pleasant evening

**radical**

月





日

(4 strokes)

rì

day

**common words**

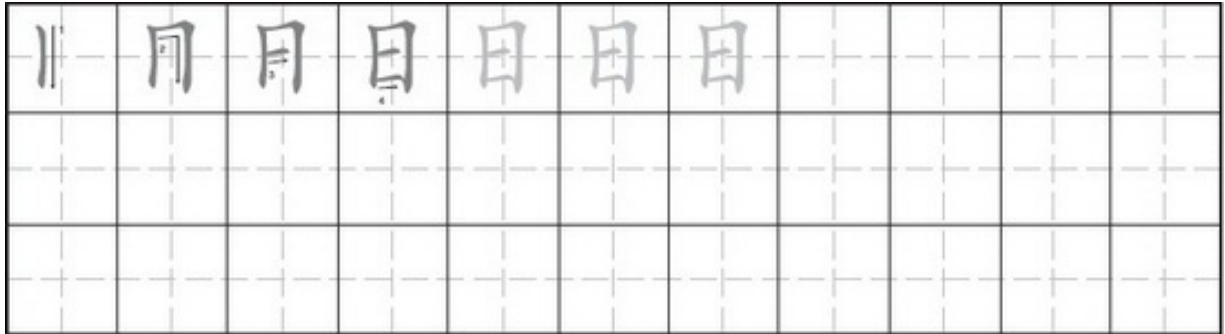
日出 rìchū sunrise

日夜 rìyè day and night

日新月异 rìxīn yuè yì change with each passing day

**radical**

日



星

(9 strokes)

**xīng**

star

**common words**

星河 **xīnghé** the milky way; galaxy

星光 xīngguāng starlight

星期 xīngqī week

**radical**

曰

[illegible]

**(12 strokes)**

period of time

期期艾艾 qīqī àiài stammer; stutter

月



# 现

(8 strokes)

**xiàn**

current, present

## 現

Traditional

common words

现在 **xiànzài** now; present

现实 **xiànshí** reality

现代化 **xiàndài huà** modernize

radical

王



# 在

(6 strokes)

**zài**

exist, be, at, be alive

common words

在理 **zàilǐ** reasonable; sensible; right

在世 **zàishì** be living

在天之灵 **zài tiān zhī líng** soul and spirit of the deceased

radical

土



# 时

(7 strokes)

**shí**

time

## 時

Traditional

common words

时候 **shíhòu** time; moment

时常 **shícháng** often; frequently

时不待人 **shí bú dài rén** (idiom) time and tide wait for no man

radical

日



(10 strokes)

wait, time

common words

候机室 hòujīshì airport lounge or waiting room

**radical**

イ



## WORD PRACTICE

分钟 **fēnzhōng** minutes

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 分 | 钟 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

昨天 **zuótiān** yesterday

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 昨 | 天 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

今天 **jīntiān** today

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 今 | 天 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

明天 **míngtiān** tomorrow

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 明 | 天 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

上午 **shàngwǔ** morning

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 上 | 午 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

中午 **zhōngwǔ** noon

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 中 | 午 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

下午 **xiàwǔ** afternoon

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 下 | 午 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

星期 **xīngqī** week

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 星 | 期 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

现在 **xiànzài** now, present

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 现 | 在 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

时候 **shíhòu** time, moment





EXERCISE SET 4 • 练习四  
What Day is Today? • 今天是星期几?

1. Read the pinyin. Choose the correct characters to complete the sentence.

- 1) 明天是\_\_\_\_\_ (xīngqī yī)。  
今天 星期三 现在 星期一
- 2) 今天是\_\_\_\_\_ (shí yī yuè wǔ hào)。  
八月九号 十一月五号 三月七号 四月十一号
- 3) 昨天是\_\_\_\_\_ (xīngqī liù)。  
七月三号 九月十号 星期六 星期天
- 4) 今天是\_\_\_\_\_ (xīngqī rì)。  
星期一 星期日 十月三号 一月四号
- 5) 明天是\_\_\_\_\_ (shí èr yuè qī hào)。  
十二月七号 二月七号 十二月九号 五月五号

2. Fill in the blanks by choosing A, B, C or D. Each sentence can only be used once.

- A. 明天是星期五吗?  
B. 今天是三月十号吗?  
C. 现在是下午三点二十四分。  
D. 是的, 昨天是星期四。

- 1) A: \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: 是的, 明天是星期五。
- 2) A: \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: 不是, 今天不是三月十号。
- 3) A: 昨天是星期四吗?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4) A: 现在是几点几分?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_?

3. Look at each box. Fill in the correct characters to complete the sentence.

三月六号 星期五

昨天是三月六号, 星期五。

今天是( )月( )号, 星期( )。

明天是( )月( )号, 星期( )。

5月12号 星期二

今天是五月十二号, 星期二。

( )是五月十三号, 星期( )。

昨天是( ), 星期( )。

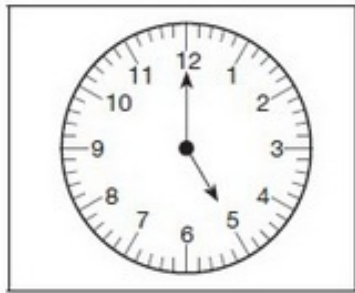
九月九号 星期四

明天是九月九号, 星期四。

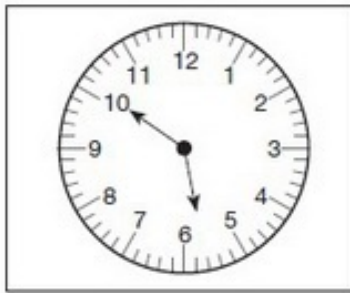
今天是( )月( )号, ( )。

昨天是( )月( )号, ( )。

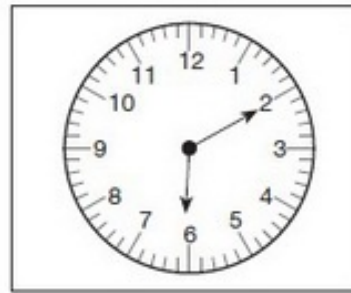
**4. Write the corresponding time in Chinese characters.**



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Rewrite the sentences in Chinese characters.**

1) What day is today? Today is Monday.

\_\_\_\_\_

2) What day was yesterday? Yesterday was Sunday.

\_\_\_\_\_

3) What day is tomorrow? Tomorrow is Tuesday.

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Is today July fifteenth? Yes, today is July fifteenth.

\_\_\_\_\_

5) Was yesterday August sixth? No, yesterday was August seventh.

\_\_\_\_\_

6) Will tomorrow be December first? Yes, tomorrow will be December first.

\_\_\_\_\_

7) What time is it now? It is six thirty.

\_\_\_\_\_

8) Is it ten after twelve? No, isn't. It's five after.

\_\_\_\_\_

9) It is eleven twenty in the morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

10) Isn't it three in the afternoon? Yes, it is three in the afternoon.

\_\_\_\_\_

# 冷

(7 strokes)

**lěng**

cold

common words

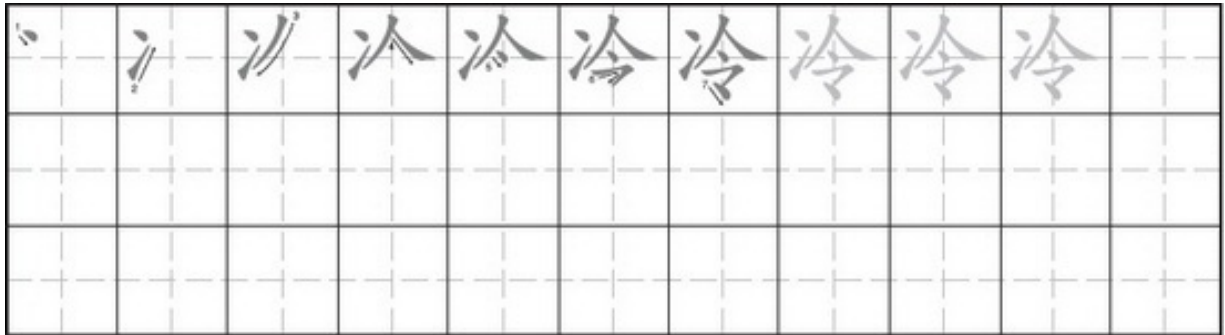
冷饮 **lěngyǐn** cold drink

冷静 **lěngjìng** calm; sober

冷若冰霜 **lěng ruò bīngshuāng** (idiom) as cold as ice; icy manner

radical

冫





# 雨

(8 strokes)

yǔ

rain

common words

下雨 xià yǔ raining

雨伞 yǔ sǎn umbrella

雨过天晴 yǔ guò tiān qíng (lit.) sky clears after the rain; (idiom) every cloud has a silver lining

radical

雨



了

(2 strokes)

le/liǎo

a particle

common words

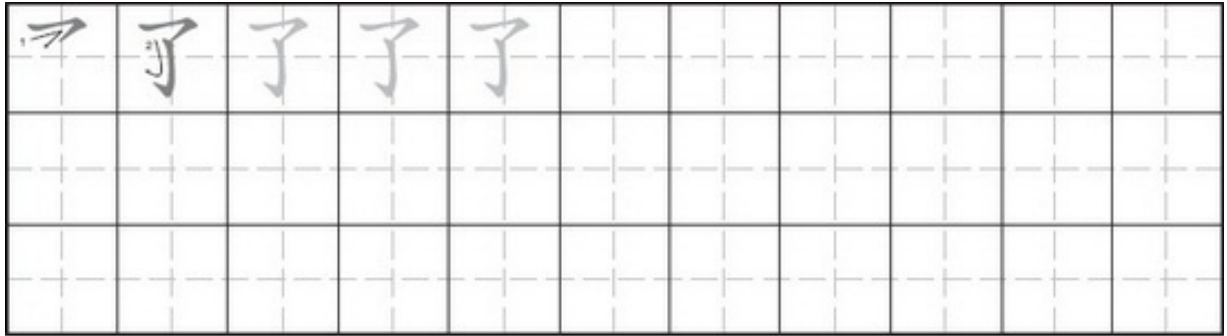
吃了 **chīle** have eaten

别说了 **biéshuōle** don't talk about it any more

了不起 **liǎobùqǐ** amazing; terrific

radical

㇏



# 看

(9 strokes)

**kàn**

see, watch

common words

看见 **kànjiàn** to see

看法 **kànfǎ** view; opinion

看风使舵 **kànfēng shǐduò** adapt oneself to circumstances

radical

目





# 怎

(9 strokes)

**zěn**

how, why

common words

怎么样 **zěnmeyàng** how?; how are things?

不怎么 **bùzěnmē** not very; not much

怎么得了 **zěnmē déliǎo** What a terrible thing it would be!

radical

心



(10 strokes)

appearance, shape

Traditional

样本 yàngběn sample; specimen

木



## WORD PRACTICE

下雨 xià yǔ raining

[illegible]

怎么样 zěnmeyàng how? how are things?

[illegible]

看见 kànjiàn to see

[illegible]

# EXERCISE SET 5 • 练习九

*It is Too Hot!* • 太热了!

## 1. Circle the correct pinyin for the underlined character.

今 (jīn jǐng) 天

天 (tiān tān) 气

明 (míng mín) 天

下 (xiè xià) 雨

什 (shén shéng) 么

很 (něng lěng) 冷

几 (qǐ jǐ) 点

怎 (zěn zěng) 么

客 (kè gè) 气

关 (qì xì) 系

## 2. Choose correct words from the box to complete each sentence.

|    |   |   |    |    |
|----|---|---|----|----|
| 天气 | 热 | 雨 | 刮风 | 看见 |
|----|---|---|----|----|

- 今天 \_\_\_\_\_ 怎么样?
- 明天会下 \_\_\_\_\_ 吗?
- 昨天天气很 \_\_\_\_\_ 。
- 我星期三 \_\_\_\_\_ 了她。
- 星期天会 \_\_\_\_\_ 吗?

## 3. Form new words by joining characters in box 1 with the characters in box 2. Some words can be used more than once.

|    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) | 天 | 今 | 很 | 怎 | 刮 | 昨 | 下 | 明 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

|    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2) | 冷 | 风 | 热 | 么 | 雨 | 天 | 气 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## 4. Make your own sentences using the characters provided.

Example: 怎么样 : 今天天气怎么样?

- 看见 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 天气 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 下雨 : \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Rearrange the characters to form correct sentences.

- 下午今天会吗刮风? \_\_\_\_\_
- 下雨会上午星期五。 \_\_\_\_\_
- 很热天气今天。 \_\_\_\_\_
- 下午明天怎么样天气? \_\_\_\_\_
- 上午昨天很冷。 \_\_\_\_\_
- 不热今天下午。 \_\_\_\_\_
- 明天刮大风不会。 \_\_\_\_\_

8) 下雨看见吗了你? \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Read and copy these Chinese phrases into the brackets.**

下雨了! ( ) 刮风了! ( )

看见了! ( ) 怎么了? ( )

谢谢了! ( ) 再见了! ( )

**7. Rewrite the paragraph in Chinese characters.**

Today is Sunday. It is now seven o'clock in the morning. How is the weather today?

Today's weather is not good, it is so cold! There is heavy wind and it is raining.

---

---

---

**8. Rewrite these sentences in English.**

昨天是星期六。昨天天气怎么样? 昨天很热。

今天天气怎么样? 今天很冷, 会刮风会下雨, 今天天气很 不好。

明天天气怎么样? 明天天气会很好, 不冷也不热, 没有大风 也没有雨。

---

---

# 学

(8 strokes)

**xué**

to study, to learn

## 學

Traditional

common words

学校 **xuéxiào** school

学习 **xuéxí** study; learn

学生 **xuésheng** student

radical

子



(10 strokes)

school

校园歌曲 xiàoyuán gēqǔ popular school/campus songs

木



# 习

(3 strokes)

xí

practice, exercise

## 習

Traditional

common words

习惯 **xíguàn** to be used to; habit

习俗 **xísú** custom; tradition

习以为常 **xí yǐwéi cháng** used to; accustomed to

radical

习





# 老

(6 strokes)

**lǎo**

old

common words

老人 **lǎorén** the elderly

老师 **lǎoshī** teacher

老马识途 **lǎomǎ shítú** (idiom) an old horse knows the way; an old hand knows the ropes

radical

老



# 师

(6 strokes)

**shī**

teacher, master

## 師

Traditional

common words

师父 **shīfu** master

师生 **shīshēng** teacher and student

师道尊严 **shīdào zūnyán** the teacher's dignity

radical

巾



# 同

(6 strokes)

**tóng**

same, alike

common words

同学 **tóngxué** schoolmate; classmate

同意 **tóngyì** agree

同甘共苦 **tónggān gòngkǔ** share the joys and hardships; through thick and thin

radical

冂



(11 strokes)

**zuò**

do, make, produce

**common words**

做客 zuòkè be a guest

做饭 **zuòfàn** prepare a meal; to cook

做贼心虚 zuòzéi xīnxū (idiom) as guilty as a thief; guilty conscience

**radical**

イ



# 听

(7 strokes)

tīng

listen, hear

# 聽

Traditional

common words

听力 **tīnglì** hearing/listening ability

听说 **tīngshuō** be told; hearsay

听天由命 **tīngtiān yóumìng** to submit to the will of heaven

radical

口



# 说

(9 strokes)

**shuō**

speak, talk

## 說

Traditional

common words

说话 **shuōhuà** speak; talk

说书 **shuōshū** storytelling

说一不二 **shuō yī bú èr** mean what one says; to keep one's word

radical

讠



# 读

(10 strokes)

dú

read

## 讀

Traditional

common words

读音 dúyīn pronunciation

读者 dúzhě reader

读书破万卷 dúshū pò wànjuàn (lit.) have read more than ten thousand scrolls; well read

radical

讠



# 写

(5 strokes)

**xiě**

write, compose

# 寫

Traditional

common words

写信 **xiěxìn** to write a letter

写生 **xiěshēng** to sketch from nature

写字楼 **xiězìlóu** office building

radical

冫





# 打

(5 strokes)

**dǎ**

hit, beat

common words

打工 **dǎgōng** to do a casual work

打开 **dǎkāi** to open

打电话 **dǎdiànhuà** to make a phone call

radical

扌



# 书

(4 strokes)

**shū**

book, to write, document

## 書

Traditional

common words

书法 **shūfǎ** calligraphy

书店 **shūdiàn** bookstore

书香门第 **shūxiāng mén dì** literary family

radical

丨



# 汉

(5 strokes)

**hàn**

Chinese

## 漢

Traditional

common words

汉字 **hànzì** Chinese character

汉语 **hànyǔ** Mandarin; Chinese

汉白玉 **hànbáiyù** white marble

radical

讠



# 语

(9 strokes)

yǔ

language

## 語

Traditional

common words

语法 yǔfǎ grammar

语气 yǔqì tone; manner of speaking

语重心长 yǔzhòng xīncháng sincere and earnest wishes

radical

讠



# 电

(5 strokes)

**diàn**

electricity, electronic

# 電

Traditional

common words

电传 **diànchuán** telex

电话 **diànhuà** telephone

电子邮件 **diànzǐ yóujiàn** email

radical

丨



脑

**(10 strokes)**

nǎo

brain

腦

Traditional

**common words**

电脑 **diànnǎo** computer

脑炎 **nǎoyán** encephalitis

脑满肠肥 **nǎo mǎn cháng féi** with fat cheeks and a potbelly

**radical**

月



视

(8 strokes)

shì

to see, to look, watch

視

Traditional

**common words**

视力 **shìlì** vision; eyesight

电视 diànshì television

视而不见 **shì ér bújiàn** to turn a blind eye; to ignore

**radical**

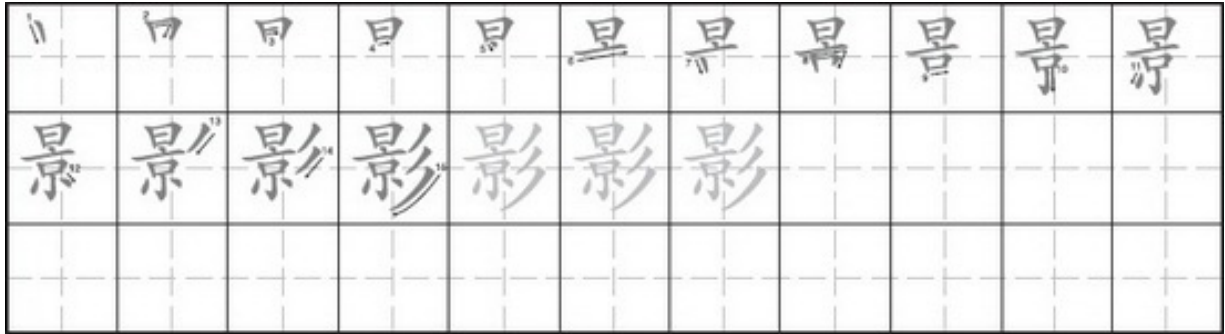
齐



(15 strokes)

shadow

影影绰绰 yǐng yǐng chuò chuò vague; indistinct

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 



# 话

(8 strokes)

huà

words, talk about

## 話

Traditional

common words

话剧 huàjù theatrical drama; stage play

话别 huàbié say good-bye

话里有话 huà lǐ yǒuhuà to have hidden meaning

radical

讠



# 请

(10 strokes)

**qǐng**

please, to invite

## 請

Traditional

common words

请进 **qǐngjìn** please come in

请客 **qǐngkè** to give a dinner party

请君入瓮 **qǐng jūn rù wèng** (lit.) Please, sir, step into the jar; make a person suffer from his own scheme

radical

讠



## WORD PRACTICE

学校 **xuéxiào** school

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 学 | 校 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

学习 **xuéxí** study, learn

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 学 | 习 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

老师 **lǎoshī** teacher

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 老 | 师 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

学生 **xuésheng** student

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 学 | 生 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

同学 **tóngxué** schoolmate, classmate

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 同 | 学 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

汉语 **hànyǔ** Mandarin, Chinese

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 汉 | 语 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

汉字 **hànzì** Mandarin, Chinese character

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 汉 | 字 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

电脑 **diànnǎo** computer

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 电 | 脑 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

电视 **diànshì** television

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 电 | 视 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

电影 **diànyǐng** movie



**EXERCISE SET 6 • 练习六**  
*I Learn Mandarin Chinese • 我学习汉语*

**1. Read and copy these Chinese phrases into the brackets.**

请听 ( )  
 请说 ( )  
 请读 ( )  
 请写 ( )  
 请看 ( )  
 请打字 ( )

**2. Identify the characters with the same radicals. Write them in the space provided.**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 你 | 认 | 听 | 们 | 话 | 样 |
| 叫 | 什 | 谢 | 说 | 做 | 呢 |
| 校 | 读 | 他 | 吗 | 请 | 识 |

亻 \_\_\_\_\_  
 讠 \_\_\_\_\_  
 木 \_\_\_\_\_  
 口 \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Answer the questions in Chinese characters (pinyin given in brackets).**

- |              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1) A: 你在看什么? | B: 我在 _____ (kànshū)。        |
| A: 你同学在看什么?  | B: 我同学在 _____ (kàn diànshì)。 |
| 2) A: 你在写什么? | B: 我在 _____ (xiězì)。         |
| A: 老师在写什么?   | B: 老师在 _____ (xiěshū)。       |
| 3) A: 他在做什么? | B: 他在 _____ (xué hànyǔ)。     |
| A: 她在做什么?    | B: 她在 _____ (dǎdiànhuà)。     |

**4. Make your own sentences using the characters provided.**

**Example:** 学 : 我姐姐在学汉语。

- |        |   |       |
|--------|---|-------|
| 1) 看   | : | _____ |
| 2) 读   | : | _____ |
| 3) 写字  | : | _____ |
| 4) 说汉语 | : | _____ |
| 5) 做什么 | : | _____ |

**5. Substitute the underline characters to form new sentences.**

Example:

他是我的老师。

她，同学

她是我的同学。

我天天去上学。

你，看书

老师，去学校

学生，读书

我，学汉语

她，写汉字

他们在打电话。

我们，看电影

学生们，学习

我同学，看电视

老师们，学校

他们，看书

**6. Answer the questions. Write your answers in Chinese characters.**

1) 你们学校有多少老师和学生?

2) 你在学校学习汉语吗?

3) 你的汉语怎么样?

4) 你天天写汉字吗?

# 家

(10 strokes)

**jiā**

home, family

common words

家庭 **jiāting** family

家产 **jiāchǎn** family property

家喻户晓 **jiā yù hù xiǎo** well known; a household name

radical

宀



# 爸

(8 strokes)

**bà**

father

common words

爸爸 **bàba** dad; father

老爸 **lǎobà** old dad; father

爸妈 **bàma** father and mother

radical

父





# 妈

(6 strokes)

**mā**

mother

## 媽

Traditional

common words

妈妈 **māma** mother; mum

姑妈 **gūmā** aunt (from father's family)

姨妈 **yímā** aunt (from mother's family)

radical

女



# 女

(3 strokes)

**nǚ**

female

common words

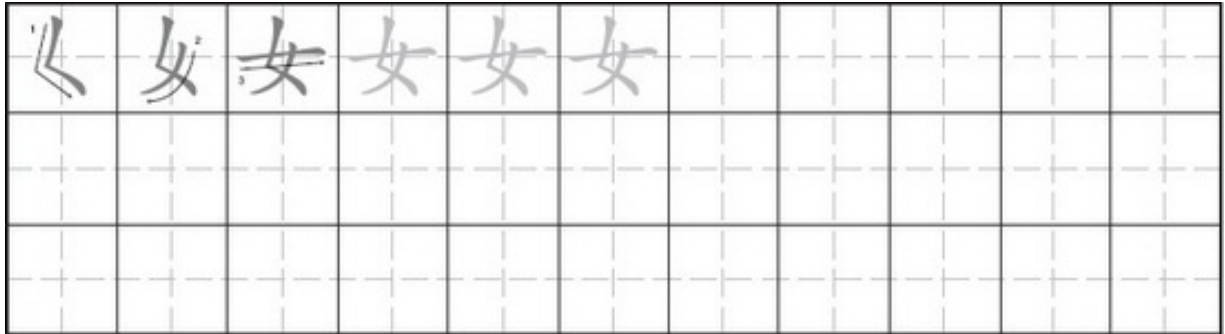
女士 **nǚshì** madam; lady

女儿 **nǚér** daughter

女扮男装 **nǚ bàn nánzhuāng** a woman disguised as a man

radical

女



儿

(2 strokes)

ér

child, a suffix

兒

Traditional

**common words**

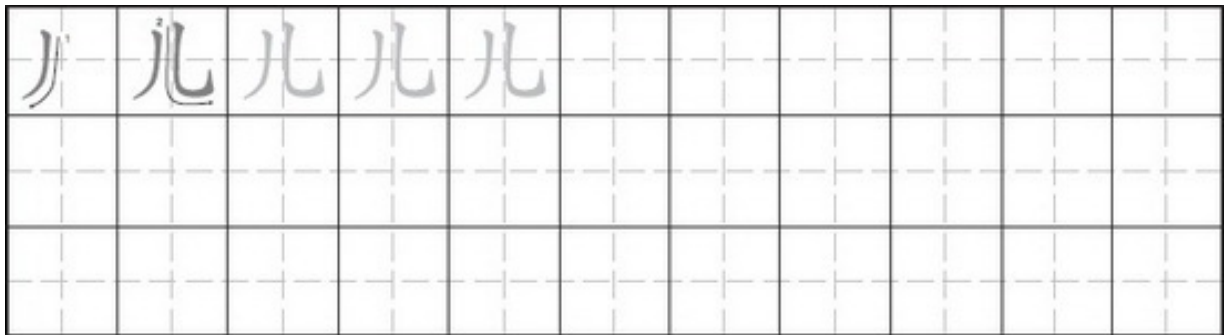
儿歌 **érgē** children's song; nursery rhyme

儿戏 **érxi** child play; a trifling matter

儿子 **érzi** son

**radical**

儿



# 子

(3 strokes)

**zǐ**

son, child, seed

common words

子女 **zǐnǚ** sons and daughters; children

子弟 **zǐdì** sons and younger brothers; children

子孙满堂 **zǐsūn mǎntáng** be blessed with many children and grandchildren

radical

子



# 先

(6 strokes)

**xiān**

earlier, before, prior

common words

先生 **xiānsheng** mister; husband

先兆 **xiānzhào** omen; portent

先见之明 **xiānjiàn zhī míng** prophetic vision; foresight

**radical**

儿



# 生

(5 strokes)

**shēng**

to be born, raw

common words

生命 **shēngmìng** life

生存 **shēngcún** subsist; exist

生气勃勃 **shēngqì bóbo** full of vitality; full of life

radical

丩



# 姐

(8 strokes)

**jiě**

older sister

common words

姐弟 **jiědì** older sister and younger brother

姐夫 **jiěfu** older brother-in-law

小姐 **xiǎojiě** miss; young lady

radical

女







那

(6 strokes)

**nà**

that

## common words

那里 nàlǐ there

那些 nàxiē those

那儿 **nàr** there

**radical**

β



# 是

(9 strokes)

**shì**

yes, to be

common words

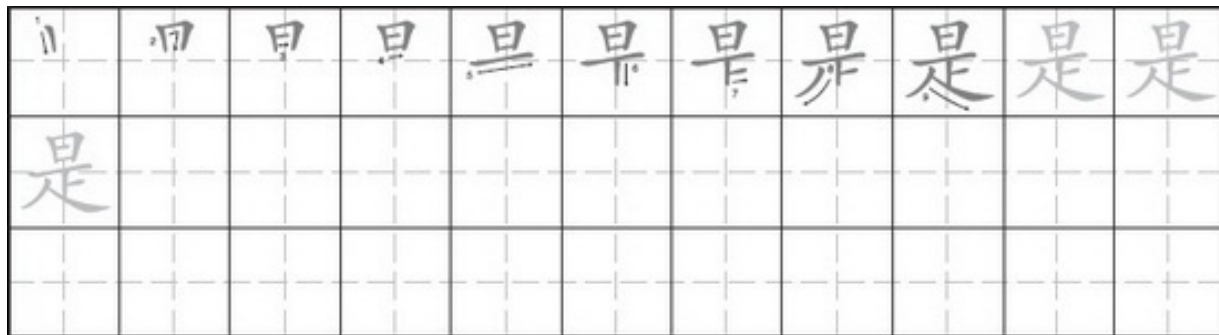
是否 **shìfǒu** whether or not; if

是味儿 **shìwèier** have the right taste

是非曲直 **shìfēi qūzhí** right and wrong; truth and falsehood; pros and cons

radical

日



# 大

(3 strokes)

dà/dài

big, large

common words

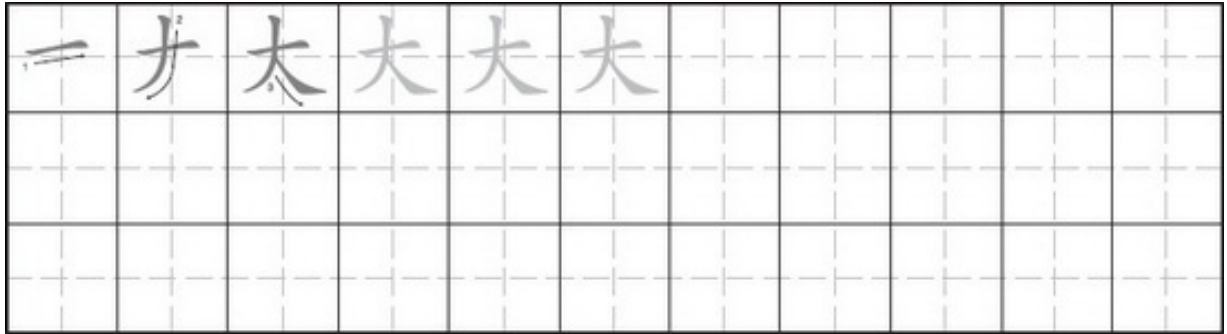
大门 **dàmén** entrance; gate; front door

大夫 **dàifu** honorific for a medical doctor

大吉大利 **dàjí dàlì** (lit.) great luck and great profit; everything is thriving

radical

大



小

(3 strokes)

**xiǎo**

small, little

common words

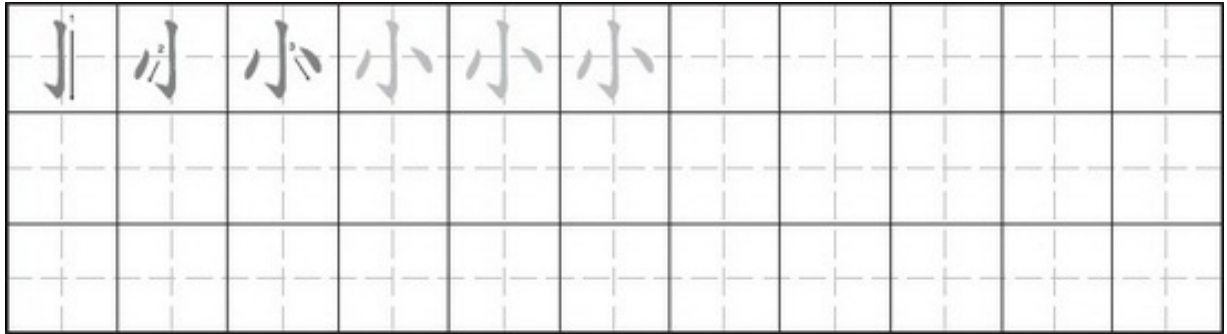
小麦 **xiǎomài** wheat

小学 **xiǎoxué** elementary/primary school

小心谨慎 **xiǎoxīn jǐnshèn** careful; cautious; discreet

radical

小



个

(3 strokes)

gè

a measure word

個

Traditional

common words

个别 **gèbié** individual; specific

个性 **gèxìng** individual character; personality

个中人 **gèzhōng rén** a person in the know

radical

人



人

(2 strokes)

**rén**

person, people

common words

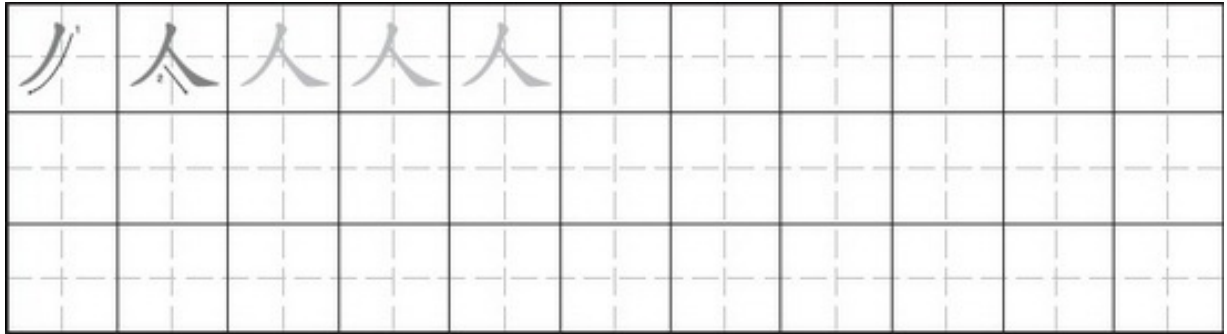
人工 **réngōng** artificial; manual work

人类 **rénlèi** humanity; mankind; human race

人杰地灵 **rénjié dīlíng** (idiom) the greatness of man lends glory to a place; illustrious hero

radical

人



# 几

(2 strokes)

**jǐ**

several, a few, almost

# 幾

Traditional

common words

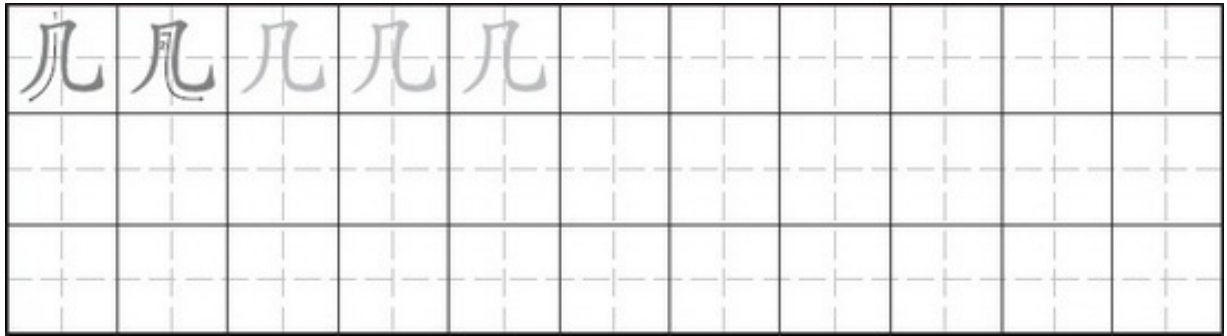
几个 **jǐgè** a few

几时 **jǐshí** what time; when

几起几落 **jǐqǐ jǐluò** several ups and downs

radical

几



岁

(6 strokes)

**sui**

year, classifier for years (of age)

歲

Traditional

common words

岁月 **suiyuè** years; time

岁数 **suìshu** age (years old)

岁寒三友 **suihán sānyǒu** (lit.) three durable plants of winter—pine, bamboo and plum blossom; three ‘cold-weather’ friends

radical

山





# 有

(6 strokes)

yǒu

have, has

common words

有名 yǒumíng well known; famous

有机 yǒujī organic

有教无类 yǒu jiào wú lèi education for everyone, irrespective of background

radical

月



(10 strokes)

who

Traditional

**common words**

谁知 **shuízhī** (lit.) who knows; unexpectedly

谁的 **shuíde** whose

谁解其味 shuíjiě qíwèi who can explain the real taste

**radical**

*i*

# 和

(8 strokes)

**hé**

and, harmony, sum

common words

和平 **héping** peace

和气 **héqì** friendly; polite

和风细雨 **héfēng xìyǔ** (lit.) gentle breeze and fine drizzle; in a gentle and mild way

radical

禾



住

(7 strokes)

zhù

live, stay

common words

住户 zhùhù household; resident

住址 zhùzhǐ address

住宅区 zhùzhái qū residential area

radical  
↑

[illegible]

---

(8 strokes)

a particle

**common words**

我的书 wǒdeshū my book

红的花 **hóngdehuā** red flower

的确 **díquè** indeed; certainly; really

**radical**

白



## WORD PRACTICE

爸爸 bàba father, dad

[illegible]

妈妈 **māma** mother, mom

[illegible]

儿子 **érzi** son

[illegible]

女儿 **nǚér** daughter

[illegible]

先生 xiānsheng mister, husband

[illegible]

小姐 **xiǎojiě** miss, young lady

[illegible]

这儿 **zhèr** here

[illegible]

那儿 **nàr** there

[illegible]

**EXERCISE 7 • 练习七**  
*This is My Home • 这是我的家*

**1. Match the English with the pinyin and Chinese characters.**

| English      | Pinyin    | Chinese characters |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| father       | ěrzi      | 爸爸                 |
| older sister | xuéshēng  | 妈妈                 |
| son          | xiānsheng | 医生                 |
| mother       | jiějie    | 女儿                 |
| daughter     | māma      | 姐姐                 |
| husband      | bàba      | 老师                 |
| doctor       | xiǎojiě   | 儿子                 |
| teacher      | nǚěr      | 学生                 |
| miss         | yīshēng   | 先生                 |
| student      | lǎoshī    | 小姐                 |

**2. Answer the questions using Chinese characters.**

- 1) 这是谁?  
 这是\_\_\_\_\_ (my father)。  
 这是谁?  
 这是\_\_\_\_\_ (my mother)。  
 这是谁?  
 这是\_\_\_\_\_ (my older sister)。

- 2) 那是谁的家?  
 那是\_\_\_\_\_ (my home)。  
 那是谁的家?  
 那是\_\_\_\_\_ (my daughter's home)。  
 那是谁的家?  
 那是\_\_\_\_\_ (my son's home)。

- 3) 你家有几个人?  
我家\_\_\_\_\_ (have four people)。  
他家有几个人?  
他家\_\_\_\_\_ (have two people)。  
她家有几个人?  
她家\_\_\_\_\_ (have three people)。

- 4) 你多大?  
我\_\_\_\_\_ (seventeen years old)。  
你的姐姐多大?  
我的姐姐\_\_\_\_\_ (twenty one years old)。  
你的同学呢?  
我的同学\_\_\_\_\_ (eighteen years old)。

**3. Make your own sentences using the characters provided.**

**Example:** 是不是 : 那是不是小明的书?

- 1) 是 : \_\_\_\_\_  
2) 不是 : \_\_\_\_\_  
3) 这是 : \_\_\_\_\_  
4) 那是 : \_\_\_\_\_  
5) 有 : \_\_\_\_\_  
6) 没有 : \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Use these characters to form phrases. Write them in the space provided.**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 妈 | 女 | 爸 | 先 | 这 | 那 |
| 姐 | 小 | 是 | 儿 | 学 | 怎 |
| 天 | 妈 | 我 | 爸 | 生 | 么 |
| 气 | 下 | 雨 | 家 | 子 | 样 |

- 1) 妈 妈  
2) \_\_\_\_\_  
3) \_\_\_\_\_  
4) \_\_\_\_\_  
5) \_\_\_\_\_  
6) \_\_\_\_\_  
7) \_\_\_\_\_  
8) \_\_\_\_\_  
9) \_\_\_\_\_  
10) \_\_\_\_\_  
11) \_\_\_\_\_  
12) \_\_\_\_\_



13) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Fill in the space with the appropriate words.

|     |     |    |     |     |
|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| 星期天 | 家   | 有  | 在下雨 | 看书  |
| 打   | 大学生 | 老师 | 学汉语 | 小学生 |

我家 ( ) 四个人, 爸爸, 妈妈, 姐姐和我。今 天是 ( )。天气很冷, ( ), 我们都在 ( ) 里。我的爸爸和妈妈都是 ( )。姐姐是 ( ), 我是 ( )。现在, 我的爸爸和妈妈在 ( ), 姐姐在 ( ), 我在 ( ) 电话。

# 喂

(12 strokes)

wèi

hello, hey, to feed

common words

喂奶 wèinǎi to breast-feed

喂养 wèiyǎng feed; raise

喂婴儿 wèiyīngér feeding a baby

radical

口



(8 strokes)

friend

亲朋好友 qīnpéng hǎoyǒu friends and family; kith and kin

月



友

(4 strokes)

yǒu

friend

common words

友人 yǒurén friend

友情 yǒuqíng friendship

友好城市 yǒuhǎo chéngshì sister cities; twin cities

radical  
又

[illegible]

---

哪

(9 strokes)

**nǎ**

which, what, how

**common words**

哪个 **nǎgè** which

哪样 **nǎyàng** what kind; which kind

哪儿 **nǎr** where?

radical

[illegible]

---

[illegible]

# 前

(9 strokes)

**qián**

front, ahead, forward

common words

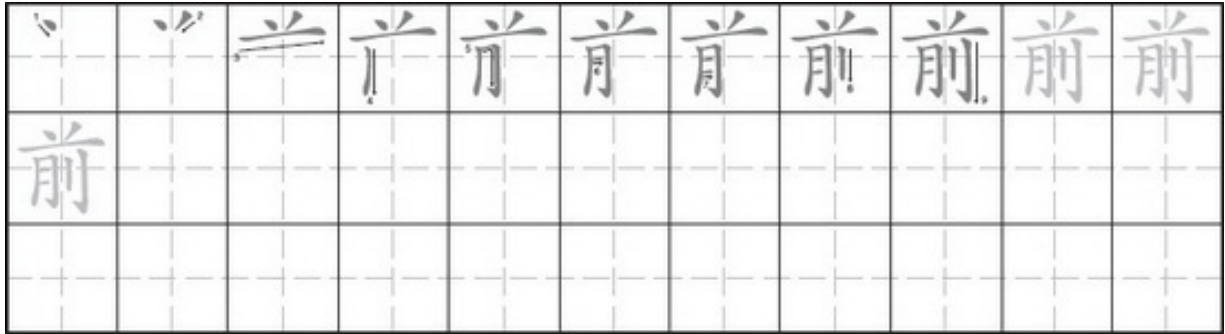
前门 **qiánmén** front door

前面 **qiánmiàn** front

前所未有 **qián suǒ wèiyǒu** unprecedented; never previously existed

radical

刂



# 后

(6 strokes)

**hòu**

behind, back, later

## 後

Traditional

common words

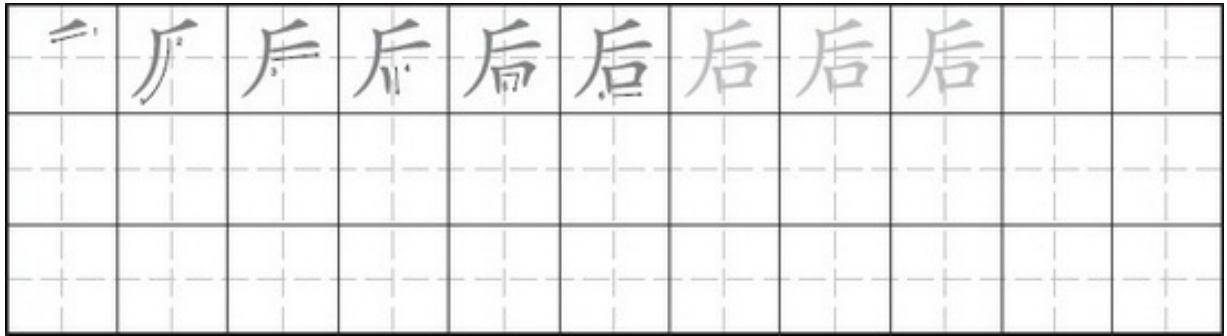
后天 **hòutiān** day after tomorrow

后面 **hòumiàn** back; behind

后会有期 **hòuhuì yǒuqī** we'll meet again some day

radical

口



里

(7 strokes)

11

inside, in, within

裡

Traditional

**common words**

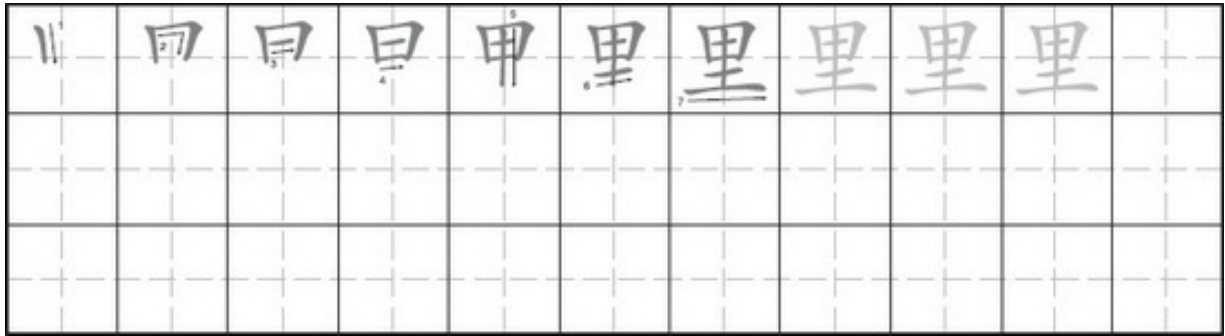
里面 lǐmiàn inside

里屋 lǐwū inner room

里里外外 lǐ lǐwài wài inside and outside

**radical**

里





# 面

(9 strokes)

**miàn**

face, surface, top,

common words

面部 **miànbù** face

表面 **biǎomiàn** surface

面目一新 **miànmù yìxīn** facelift; complete change

radical

一



# 东

(5 strokes)

**dōng**

east

# 東

Traditional

common words

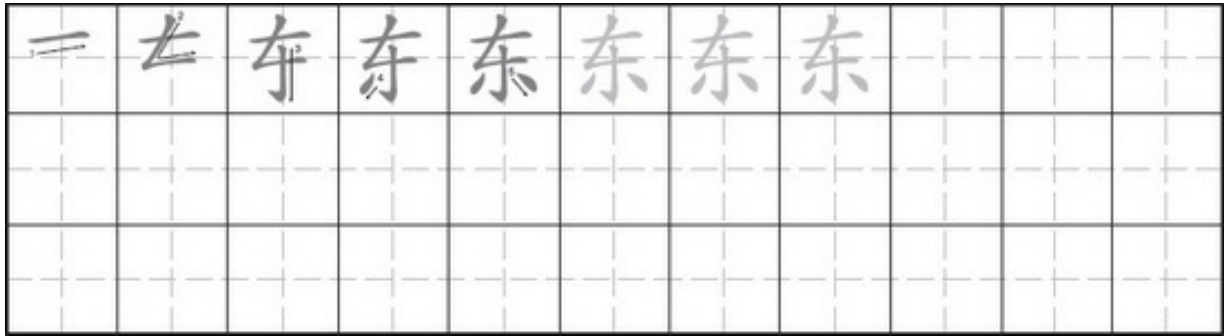
东方 **dōngfāng** the east; the orient

东西 **dōngxī** things

东奔西跑 **dōng bēn xī pǎo** run around here and there; rush about

radical

一



# 西

(6 strokes)

**xī**

west

common words

西方 **xīfāng** the west

西式 **xīshì** western style

西游记 **xī yóujì** a famous Chinese novel— Journey to the West (Monkey King)

radical

西



## WORD PRACTICE

朋友 **péngyou** friends

[illegible]

哪儿 **nǎr** where?

[illegible]

前面 **qiánmiàn** front

[illegible]

后面 **hòumiàn** back, behind

[illegible]

东西 dōngxī things

[illegible]

EXERCISE SET 8 • 练习八  
Where are You? • 你在哪儿?

1. Write the pinyin to fill in the brackets.

where \_\_\_ 哪儿 ( ), 哪里 ( )

here \_\_\_ 这儿 ( ), 这里 ( )

there \_\_\_ 那儿 ( ), 那里 ( )

front \_\_\_ 前 ( ), 前面 ( )

back \_\_\_ 后 ( ), 后面 ( )

inside \_\_\_ 里 ( ), 里面 ( )

2. Make your own sentences using the characters provided.

Example: 在哪儿 : 你的学校在哪儿?

- 1) 在哪里 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 在那里 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 在前面 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 在后面 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 在里面 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) 在东面 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) 在西面 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) 哪个人 : \_\_\_\_\_

3. Read the dialog. Answer the questions in Chinese characters.

小明: 喂, 小明, 你好!  
东东: 你好, 小东!  
小明: 你在哪儿呢?  
东东: 我在我家里。  
小明: 你爸爸妈妈在家吗?  
东东: 他们不在家。  
小明: 你在家做什么?  
东东: 我在家看书。你呢, 你在哪儿呢?  
小明: 我也在家。今天是星期六, 我们去看电影, 好吗?  
东东: 好啊! 电影是几点钟?  
小明: 电影是下午四点钟。  
东东: 好, 我们下午去看电影, 再见!  
小明: 再见!

- 1) 今天是星期几? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 东东在哪儿? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 东东在家做什么? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 小明和东东要去做什么? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 电影是几点钟? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Connect the characters with the same radicals.

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 住 | 话 | 哪 | 做 | 说 |
|   |   | 口 | 亻 | 讠 |
| 听 | 读 | 什 | 喂 | 呢 |

5. Substitute the underline characters to form a new sentence.

你在哪儿?

- 1) 爸爸, 学校 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 2) 妈妈, 家里 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 3) 姐姐, 那儿 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 4) 我, 这儿 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 5) 你朋友, 那里 \_\_\_\_\_。

书在哪里?

- 1) 电话, 家里 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 2) 电脑, 这里 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 3) 书, 电脑前面 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 4) 电视, 那里 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 5) 那个东西, 电视后面 \_\_\_\_\_。

6. Rewrite the sentences in Chinese characters.

1) Where is your friend? She is in school.

2) Who is that person? He is my classmate.

3) Where do you live? My home is at the back of my school.

4) Where is your older sister? She is there.

---

# 医

(7 strokes)

yī

cure, treat

醫

Traditional

common words

医院 yīyuàn hospital

医生 yīshēng doctor

医术 yīshù medical expertise; art of healing

radical

匚





# 院

(9 strokes)

**yuàn**

courtyard, institution

common words

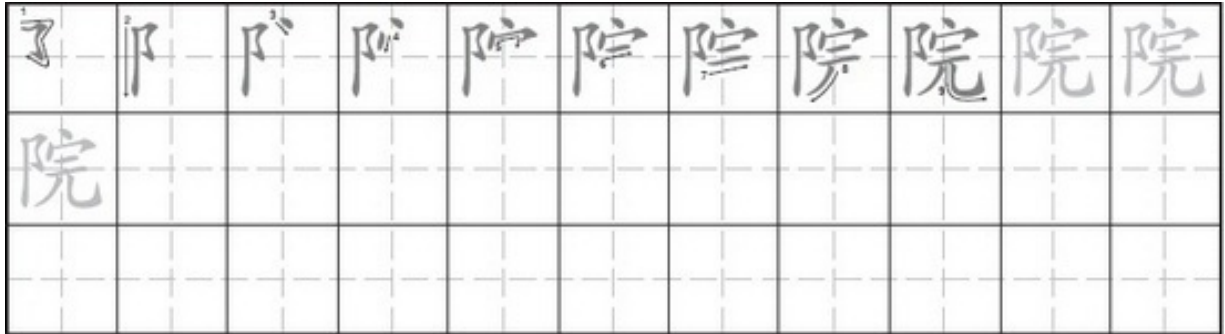
院子 **yuànzi** courtyard; yard

院校 **yuànxìào** university; college; academy

院士 **yuànshì** academician; scholar

radical

阝



# 工

(3 strokes)

**gōng**

work, labor

common words

工人 **gōngrén** worker

工业 **gōngyè** industry

工作 **gōngzuò** work; job

radical

工



# 作

(7 strokes)

**zuò**

to do, work, write

common words

作家 **zuòjiā** writer; author

作法 **zuòfǎ** way of doing things

作茧自缚 **zuòjiǎn zìfù** enmeshed in a web of one's own devising

radical

亻



# 火

(4 strokes)

**huǒ**

fire

common words

火把 **huǒbǎ** torch

火海 **huǒhǎi** a sea of flames

火车站 **huǒchēzhàn** train station

radical

火



车

(4 strokes)

chē

vehicle

車

Traditional

common words

车库 **chēkù** garage

车速 **chēsù** vehicle speed

车水马龙 **chē shuǐ mǎlóng** (lit.) endless stream of horse and carriage; heavy traffic

radical

车



# 站

(10 strokes)

**zhàn**

stand, station

common words

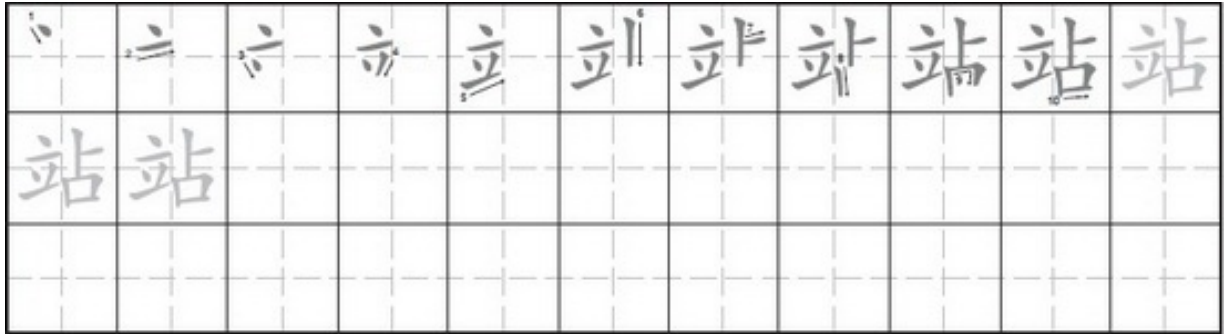
站台 **zhàntái** platform (at a railway station)

站票 **zhànpào** ticket for standing room

站得高，看得远 **zhàn dé gāo kàn dé yuǎn** (lit.) stand high and see far; far-sighted

radical

立



# 来

(7 strokes)

**lái**

come

# 來

Traditional

common words

来宾 **láibīn** guest; visitor

来回 **lái huí** make a round trip; return journey

来日方长 **lái rì fāng cháng** (idiom) the future is long; there will be ample time

radical

一



# 去

(5 strokes)

qù

go, past

common words

去年 qùnián last year

去留 qùliú go or stay

去伪存真 qùwěi cúnzhēn get rid of the false and retain the true

radical

土





中

(4 strokes)

zhōng/zhòng

center, middle

common words

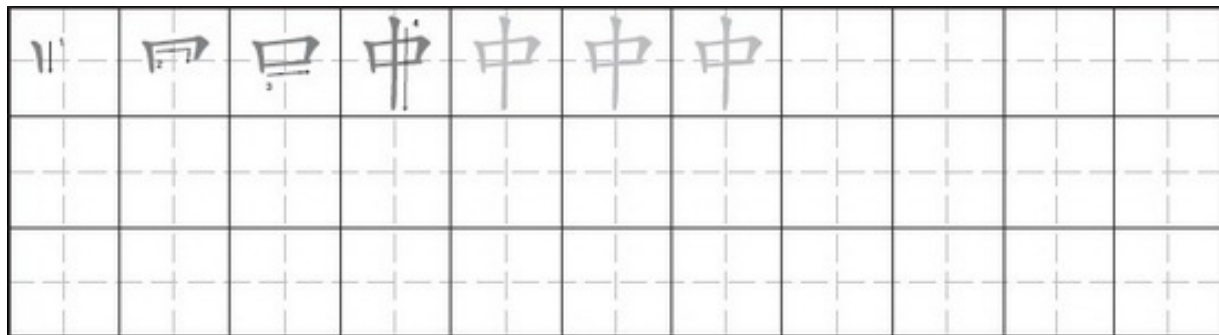
中心 zhōngxīn center

中奖 zhòngjiǎng win a prize

中庸之道 zhōngyōng zhīdào a middle course; a mean course

radical

丨



玉

**(8 strokes)**

guó

country, nation

國

Traditional

**common words**

国宝 **guóbǎo** National Treasure

国际 guójì international

国泰民安 guótài mínān (lit.) the country is prosperous and the people are at peace

**radical**

□



# 回

(6 strokes)

**huí**

turn around, return

common words

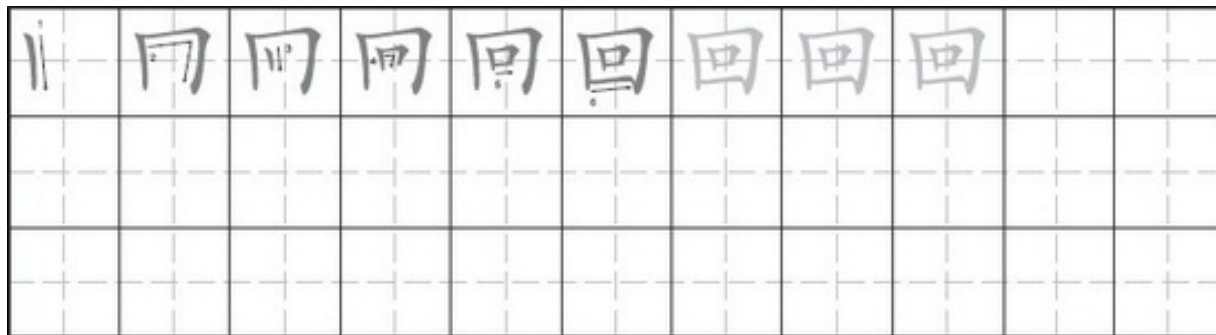
回想 **huíxiǎng** recall; recollect

回答 **huídá** answer; reply

回天乏术 **huítīān fáshù** unable to save the situation

radical

口



# 北

(5 strokes)

**běi**

north

common words

北京 **běijīng** Beijing

北欧 **běiōu** North Europe

北美洲 **běiměi zhōu** North America

radical

丨



# 京

(8 strokes)

**jīng**

the capital of a country

common words

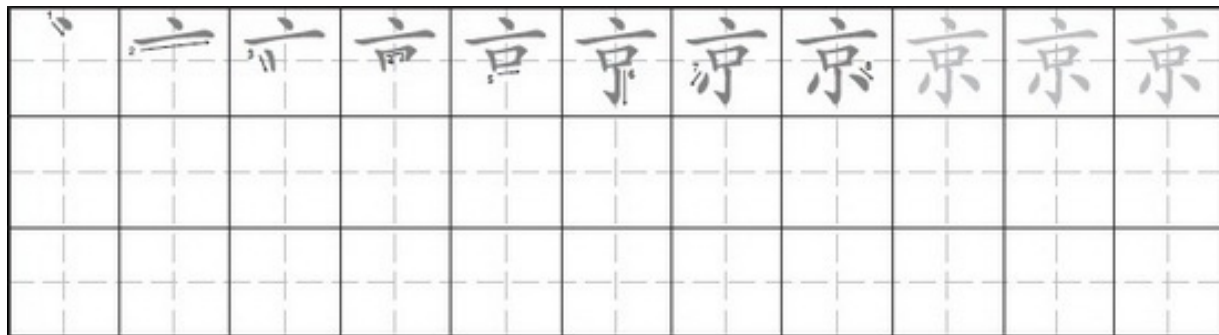
京剧 **jīngjù** Beijing opera

京腔 **jīngqiāng** Beijing accent

京韵大鼓 **jīngyùn dàgǔ** (lit.) story-telling in Beijing dialect with drum accompaniment

radical

亠



# 坐

(7 strokes)

**zuò**

sit, ride

common words

坐位 **zuòwèi** seat

坐班 **zuòbān** to work office hours

坐井观天 **zuòjǐng guāntiān** (lit.) look at the sky from the bottom of a well; narrow-minded

radical

土



飞

(3 strokes)

**fēi**

fly

飛

Traditional

common words

飞机 **fēijī** aircraft; plane

飞跑 **fēipǎo** run like the wind

飞沙走石 **fēishā zǒushí** (lit.) flying sand and rolling pebbles

radical

飞



机

**(6 strokes)**

 $\mathbf{j}\bar{\mathbf{i}}$ 

machine, chance, plane

機

Traditional

## common words

机会 jīhuì opportunity; chance

机场 jīchǎng airport

机不可失 **jī bùkě shī** (lit.) don't let such an opportunity slip; no time to lose

**radical**

木





# 开

(4 strokes)

**kāi**

open, bloom, turn on

# 開

Traditional

common words

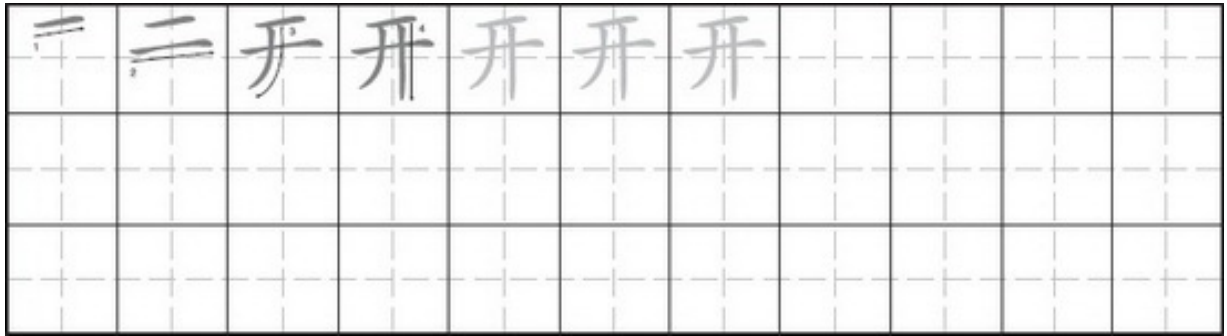
开门 **kāimén** open the door

开心 **kāixīn** happy; joyous

开天辟地 **kāitiān pìdì** the creation of heaven and earth; the beginning of history

radical

一



# 出

(5 strokes)

**chū**

go out, exceed

common words

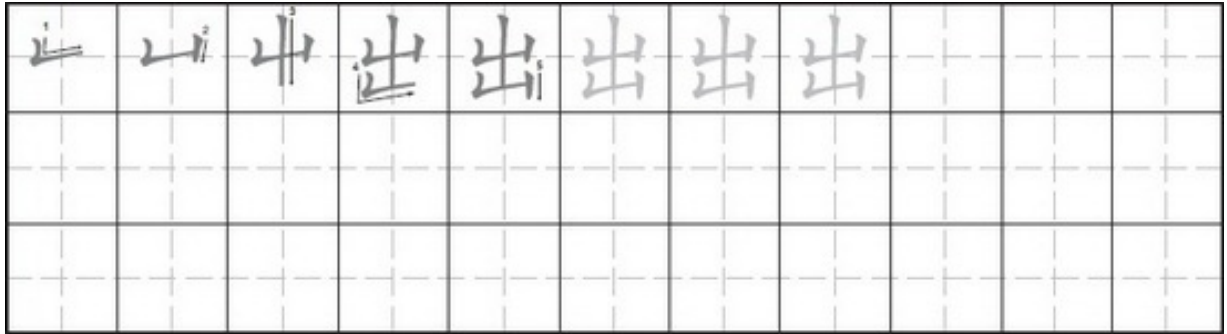
出差 **chūchāi** away on business trip

出国 **chūguó** go abroad

出租车 **chūzūchē** taxi

radical

凵



# 租

(10 strokes)

**zū**

rent, lease

**common words**

租车 **zūchē** rent a car

租房 **zūfáng** rent a room; rent a house

租金 **zūjīn** rental fee

radical  
禾

[illegible]

---

## WORD PRACTICE

医院 yīyuàn hospital

[illegible]

医生 yīshēng doctor

[illegible]

工作 gōngzuò work, job

[illegible]

火车站 **huǒchēzhàn** train station

|   |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 火 | 车 | 站 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

中国 zhōngguó China

[illegible]

北京 **běijīng** Beijing

[illegible]

飞机 fēijī air plane

|   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 飞 | 机 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

出租车 chūzūchē taxi

|   |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 出 | 租 | 车 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

**EXERCISE SET 9 • 练习九**  
*He is Going to Beijing • 他要去北京*

1. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. Each word can only be used once.

|     |     |    |    |     |
|-----|-----|----|----|-----|
| 中国  | 飞机  | 北京 | 学校 | 工作  |
| 火车站 | 出租车 | 医院 | 火车 | 看电影 |

- 1) 他要去 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 2) 她要去 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 3) 妈妈要去 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 4) 爸爸要去 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 5) 姐姐要去 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 6) 我朋友要去 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 7) 我要去 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 8) 她要坐 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 9) 他要坐 \_\_\_\_\_。
- 10) 我朋友要坐 \_\_\_\_\_。

2. These characters 坐, 做, 作 have the same pinyin and tones but different meanings. Choose the right character to fill in the brackets.

- 1) 你在 ( ) 什么? 我在看书。
- 2) 姐姐在 ( ) 什么? 姐姐在写字。
- 3) 你爸爸 ( ) 什么工 ( ) ? 我爸爸是医生。
- 4) 你妈妈 ( ) 什么工 ( ) ? 我妈妈是老师。
- 5) 你怎么去中国? 我 ( ) 飞机去中国。
- 6) 你怎么去北京? 我 ( ) 火车去北京。
- 7) 你怎么去学校? 我 ( ) 校车去学校。
- 8) 你怎么去火车站? 我 ( ) 出租车去火车站。

3. Fill in the space with the correct Chinese characters.

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 十 | 是 | 时 | 在 | 再 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

- A. 现在 ( ) 点钟。
- B. 现在 ( ) 什么 ( ) 候?
- C. 这 ( ) 我学校。
- D. 妈妈, ( ) 见!
- E. 我 ( ) 家里, 不 ( ) 火车站。

4. Make your own sentences using the characters provided.

Example: 坐什么 : 爸爸坐什么车去北京?

- 1) 做 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 坐 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 工作 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 我要去 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 他要回 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) 她要坐 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) 怎么去 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) 怎么样 : \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Read the paragraph. Answer the questions using Chinese characters.**

今天是星期三，天气很好，不冷不热。小明的爸爸要去北京开会。他要坐飞机去北京。从小明家坐飞机到北京要两个多小时，坐火车要十几个小时。小明的妈妈开车去工作。姐姐和小明坐校车去上学。星期六和星期天，姐姐和小明有时坐出租车去看电影。

1) 今天是星期几?天气怎么样?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) 小明的爸爸去北京做什么?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) 小明的爸爸怎么去北京?

\_\_\_\_\_

4) 小明的爸爸为什么不坐火车去北京?

\_\_\_\_\_

5) 小明的妈妈怎么去上班?

\_\_\_\_\_

6) 姐姐和小明怎么去上学?

\_\_\_\_\_

7) 姐姐和小明怎么去看电影?

\_\_\_\_\_

# 商

(11 strokes)

**shāng**

commerce, consult

common words

商人 **shāngrén** businessman; merchant

商店 **shāngdiàn** shop; store

商业区 **shāngyèqū** business district; business area

radical

亠



# 店

(8 strokes)

**diàn**

shop, store

common words

店主 **diànzhǔ** shop owner

店员 **diànyuán** salesperson; shop assistant

店面 **diànmiàn** shop front

radical

广





# 能

(10 strokes)

**néng**

ability, capability

common words

能干 **nénggàn** capable; competent

能够 **nénggòu** can; be able to; be capable of

能上能下 **néngshàng néngxià** be able to accept a higher or lower post

radical

厶



# 买

(6 strokes)

**mǎi**

buy, purchase

# 買

Traditional

common words

买书 **mǎishū** buy a book

买卖 **mǎimài** buying and selling

买椟还珠 **mǎidú huánzhū** (lit.) buy a wooden box and return the pearls inside; make a wrong choice

radical

丩



# 桌

(10 strokes)

**zhuō**

table, desk

common words

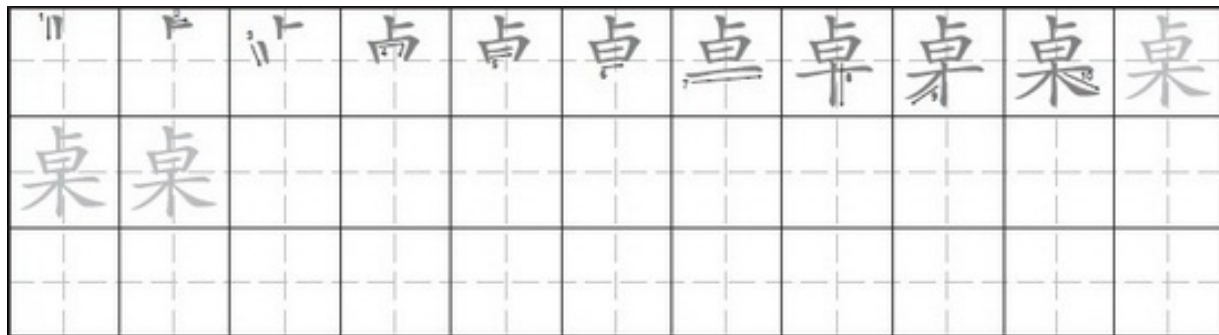
桌子 **zhuōzi** table; desk

桌布 **zhuōbù** tablecloth

桌面上 **zhuōmiànshàng** on the table; (fig.) in public

radical

木



# 椅

(12 strokes)

yǐ

chair

common words

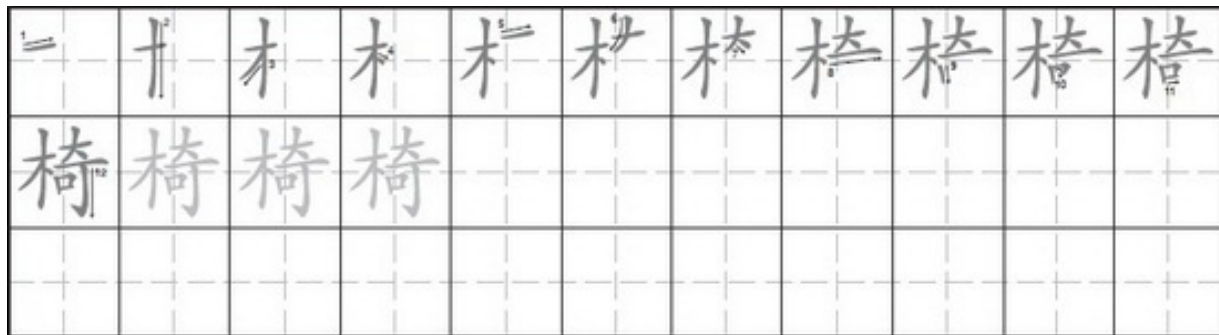
椅子 yǐzi chair

椅背 yǐbèi the back of a chair

椅套 yǐtào a slipcover for a chair

radical

木



# 衣

(6 strokes)

yī

clothing

common words

衣料 yīliào material for clothing

衣服 yīfu clothes

衣冠楚楚 yīguān chǔchǔ be immaculately dressed; well-groomed

radical

衣



# 服

(8 strokes)

**fú**

clothes, dress

common words

服务 **fúwù** serve; service

服装 **fúzhuāng** dress; clothing; clothes

服服帖帖 **fú futiē tiē** submissive; fitting; obedient

radical

月



会

(6 strokes)

huì/kuài

get together, meeting, can, be able to

會

Traditional

common words

会议 huìyì conference; meeting

会计 kuàijì accountant, accountancy

会心会意 huìxīn huìyì understanding; knowing

radical

人



多

(6 strokes)

**duō**

many, much

## common words

多次 **duōcì** many times

多少 **duōshǎo** how many; how much

多多益善 duōduō yìshàn the more the better

**radical**

夕





少

(4 strokes)

**shǎo**

few, little,

**shào**

young

common words

少有 **shǎoyǒu** rare; a few

少年 **shàonián** youngster

少见多怪 **shǎojiàn duōguài** express excitement/surprise due to ignorance

radical

小



# 块

(7 strokes)

**kuài**

a piece, a measure word

## 塊

Traditional

common words

一块 **yíkuài** one piece; a piece

两块糖 **liǎngkuàitáng** two pieces of candy

三块钱 **sānkuàiqián** three dollars

radical

土



钱

**(10 strokes)**

qián

money, coin, cash

錢

Traditional

**common words**

钱包 **qiánbāo** wallet; purse

钱币 qiánbì coin

钱迷心窍 **qiánmí xīnqiào** be blinded by lust for money

**radical**

全



本

(5 strokes)

**běn**

roots of plants, origin, this, a measure word

common words

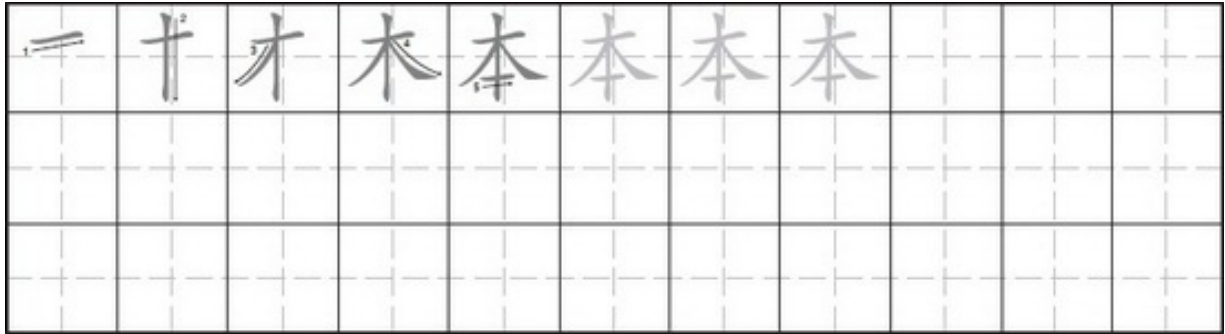
本地 **běndì** local; this locality

本来 **běnlái** originally; naturally

本来面目 **běnlái miànmù** true colors; true features

radical

木



(8 strokes)

several, some, a little

这些书 zhèxiēshū these books

11



## WORD PRACTICE

商店 **shāngdiàn** shop, store

[illegible]

桌子 **zhuōzi** table, desk

[illegible]

椅子 yǐzi chair

[illegible]

衣服 **yīfu** clothes

[illegible]

多少 **duōshǎo** how many, how much

[illegible]

**EXERCISE SET 10 • 练习十**  
*Let's Go Shopping! • 走, 买东西去!*

**1. Rewrite the words in Chinese characters.**

- 1) store ( )
- 2) table ( )
- 3) chair ( )
- 4) clothing ( )
- 5) book ( )
- 6) book store ( )
- 7) to buy ( )
- 8) to sell ( )
- 9) money ( )
- 10) how much (many) ( )

**2. Read the questions. Rewrite the answer in Chinese characters.**

- 1) A: 妈妈和你去商店吗?  
B: We will go to the store.
- 2) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: We will drive to the store.
- 3) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I don't have that book.
- 4) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I will buy that book.
- 5) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I will not buy a table.
- 6) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: He is able to write Chinese characters.
- 7) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: My father doesn't take the airplane.
- 8) A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: My older sister's Chinese is very good.

**3. Make your own sentences using the characters provided.**

**Example:** 买 : 哥哥买了很多书。

- 1) 什么 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 不 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 多少 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 多少钱 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 多少本 : \_\_\_\_\_

- 6) 会 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) 不会 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) 会不会 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) 坐不坐 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) 去书店 : \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Fill in the spaces with the appropriate words.**

|    |    |     |     |
|----|----|-----|-----|
| 商店 | 电脑 | 四本书 | 椅子  |
| 天气 | 桌子 | 电视机 | 也去了 |

今天 ( ) 很好, 妈妈和我去 ( ) 买东西。

我们买了( ), ( ), ( ) 和 ( )。

我们 ( ) 书店。妈妈买了 ( )。我买了三本书。

**5. Rewrite the sentences in Chinese Characters.**

- 1) Today is Saturday. My mother and I go to the store to buy something.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Xiǎo Míng went to the book store and bought a lot of books yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) My father bought one computer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) I go to the store to buy some clothes. The store has a lot of people.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) My older sister wants to buy a small table.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) I don't want to buy a table, I want to buy a chair.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# 米

(6 strokes)

**mǐ**

rice

common words

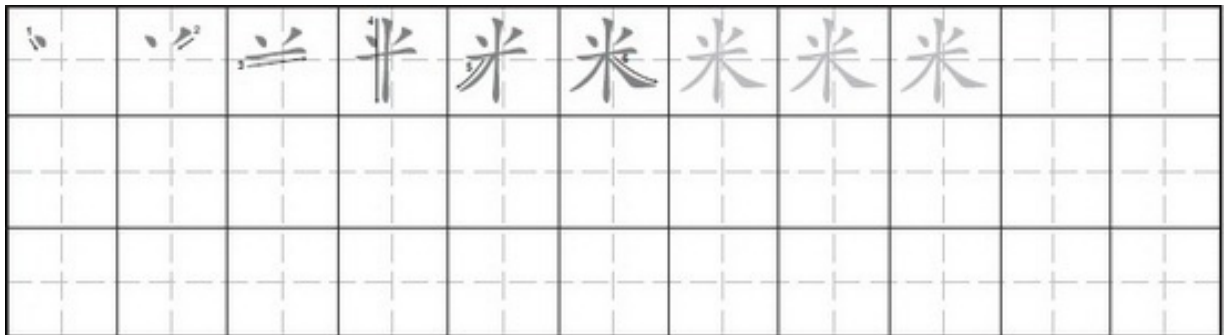
米饭 **mǐfàn** rice

米糕 **mǐgāo** rice cake

米粮川 **mǐliángchuān** rich rice producing area

radical

米



# 饭

(7 strokes)

**fàn**

meal, cooked rice

## 飯

Traditional

common words

饭店 **fàndiàn** restaurant; hotel

饭厅 **fàntīng** dining hall

饭馆 **fànguǎn** restaurant

radical

饣





# 水

(4 strokes)

**shuǐ**

water

common words

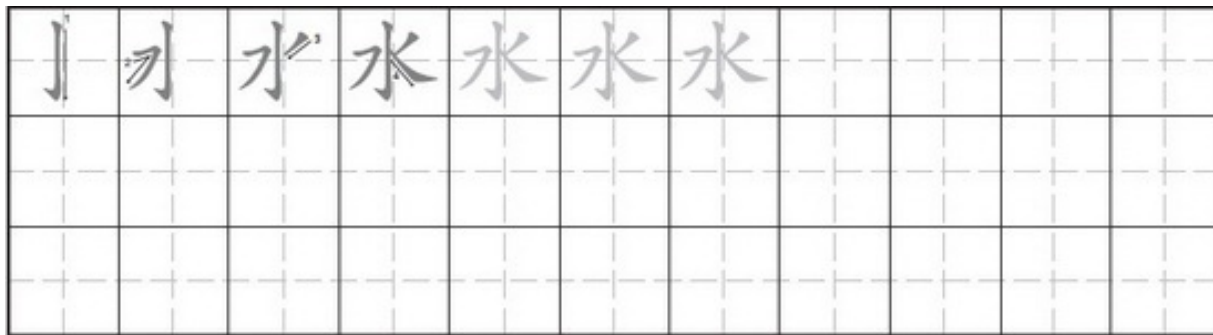
水果 **shuǐguǒ** fruits

水库 **shuǐkù** reservoir

水天一色 **shuǐtiān yísè** the sea and the sky merged in one color; the beauty of nature

**radical**

水



苹

(8 strokes)

píng  
apple

蘋

Traditional

common words

苹果 píngguǒ apple

苹果汁 píngguǒzhī apple juice

苹果手机 píngguǒ shǒujī iphone

radical

艹



# 果

(8 strokes)

**guǒ**

fruit, result, consequence

common words

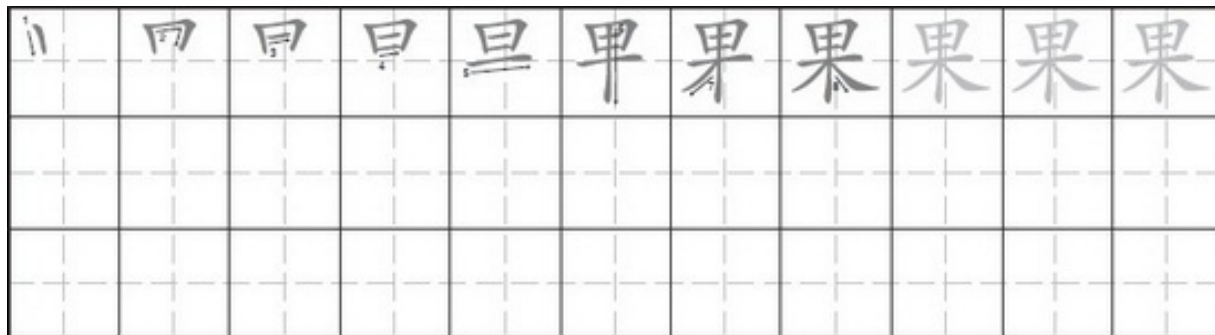
果冻 **guǒdòng** jelly

果汁 **guǒzhī** fruit juice

果不其然 **guǒ bù qí rán** sure enough; just as expected

radical

木



# 茶

(9 strokes)

chá

tea

## 茶

Traditional

common words

茶叶 **cháyè** tea leaves

茶馆 **chágǔǎn** tea house

茶余饭后 **cháyú fàn hòu** over a cup of tea (after a meal)

radical

艹



# 杯

(8 strokes)

**bēi**

cup, glass a measure word

common words

杯子 **bēizi** a cup; a glass

杯中物 **bēizhōngwù** (lit.) contents of the cup

杯盘狼藉 **bēipán lángjí** (lit.) cups and dishes in complete disarray

radical

木





# 吃

(6 strokes)

**chī**

eat

common words

吃饭 **chīfàn** have a meal; to eat

吃醋 **chīcù** be jealous

吃亏是福 **chīkuī shìfú** advantageous; to benefit at others' expense

radical

口



(12 strokes)

drink

**common words**

喝西北风 **hē xīběifēng** (lit.) drink the northwest wind; (fig.) cold and hungry

**radical**

□



# 馆

(11 strokes)

**guǎn**

place for cultural activities, building

## 館

Traditional

common words

旅馆 **lǚguǎn** hotel; motel

图书馆 **túshūguǎn** library

博物馆 **bówùguǎn** museum

radical

讠



## WORD PRACTICE

米饭 mǐfàn rice

[illegible]

饭馆 fànguǎn restaurant

[illegible]

水果 **shuǐguǒ** fruits

[illegible]

苹果 píngguǒ apple

[illegible]

杯子 bēizi cup

[illegible]

**EXERCISE SET 11 • 练习 十一**  
*Do You Like to Eat Fruits?* • 你喜欢吃水果吗?

**1. Match the pinyin to the Chinese characters.**

|       |         |         |        |       |
|-------|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| mǐfàn | píngguǒ | shuǐguǒ | hēshuǐ | bēizi |
| 水果    | 米饭      | 喝水      | 杯子     | 苹果    |

**2. Read the question. Rewrite the answer in Chinese characters.**

- 1) 你喜欢吃什么饭?  
I like to eat rice.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
他喜欢吃什么水果?  
He likes to eat apple.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
妈妈喜欢喝什么?  
Mother likes to drink tea.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
爸爸喜欢喝什么?  
Father likes to drink water.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
这是中国饭馆吗?  
Yes, this is a Chinese restaurant.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
那是北京茶馆吗?  
No, that is not a Beijing tea house.

**3. Make your own sentences using the characters provided.**

**Example:** 喝茶 : 我们去茶馆喝茶, 好吗?

- 1) 吃 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 吃什么 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 喝 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 喝什么 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 喜欢 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) 不喜欢 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) 很喜欢 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) 高兴 : \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Read the dialog. Answer the questions in Chinese characters.**

- 小明 : 东东, 你要去哪里?  
东东 : 我要去商店。  
小明 : 你要买什么?  
东东 : 我要买水果和菜。  
小明 : 你要买什么水果?  
东东 : 我要买苹果。

小明 : 你喜欢吃苹果吗?  
 东东 : 我喜欢, 你呢?  
 小明 : 我也很喜欢吃苹果。

1) 东东要去哪里?

2) 东东要买什么?

3) 东东喜欢吃什么水果?

4) 小明喜欢吃什么水果?

5. Read and copy these Chinese phrases.

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 吃不吃   | _____ |
| 是不是   | _____ |
| 在不在   | _____ |
| 会不会   | _____ |
| 看不看   | _____ |
| 说不说   | _____ |
| 写不写   | _____ |
| 喜欢不喜欢 | _____ |
| 喝不喝   | _____ |
| 去不去   | _____ |
| 买不买   | _____ |
| 好不好   | _____ |
| 听不听   | _____ |
| 读不读   | _____ |
| 有没有   | _____ |
| 高兴不高兴 | _____ |

6. Fill in the brackets with the appropriate words.

|     |    |     |    |    |
|-----|----|-----|----|----|
| 火车  | 天气 | 三本书 | 喜欢 | 买了 |
| 中国菜 | 午饭 | 喝茶  | 学校 | 米饭 |

今天是星期天, ( ) 很好。上午, 小明和他的朋友们坐 ( ) 到北京去玩。他们到商店 ( ) 一些东西。他们也去了书店, 买了 ( )。他们还去了中国饭馆吃 ( )。他们要了好几个 ( ) 和米饭。小明和他的朋友都很 ( ) 吃中国菜和 ( )。吃完饭, 他们又去茶馆 ( )。下午, 他们坐火车回到 ( )。

# 爱

(10 strokes)

ài

love, be fond of

## 愛

Traditional

common words

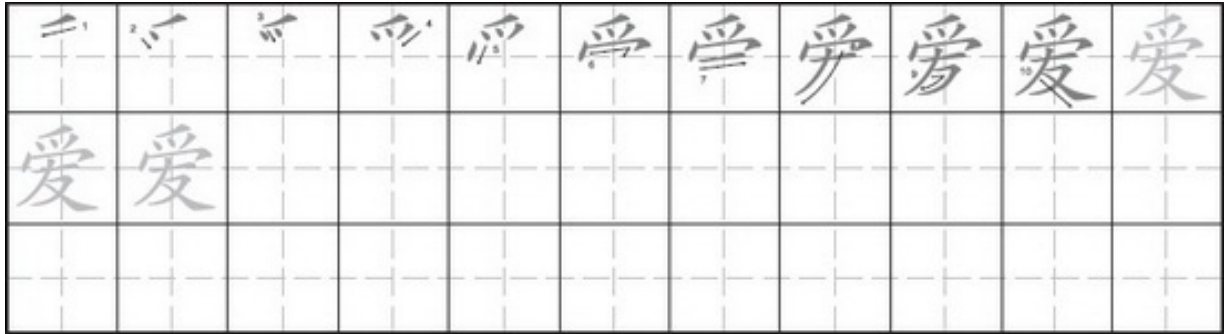
爱情 àiqíng romance (between man and woman)

爱国 àiguó love one's country; patriotic

爱不释手 ài bú shìshǒu love something so much that one would not let it out of one's hand

radical

㇀ (爪)







# 欢

(6 strokes)

**huān**

joyous, merry, jubilant

## 歡

Traditional

common words

欢呼 **huānhū** hail; cheers

欢迎 **huānyíng** welcome; greeting

欢天喜地 **huān tiān xǐ dì** with boundless joy; delighted

radical

又





# 狗

(8 strokes)

**gǒu**

dog

common words

狗牙 **gǒuyá** dog tooth

狗皮 **gǒupí** dog skin

狗急跳墙 **gǒují tiàoqiáng** (idiom) a desperate dog will jump over the wall; to be driven to desperate action

radical

犴



(13 strokes)

think, want to

想入非非 **xiǎngrù fēifēi** (idiom) to indulge in fantasy; letting one's imagination run wild

心



# 太

(4 strokes)

**tài**

too, highest, extremely

common words

太阳 **tàiyáng** the sun

太小 **tàixiǎo** too little; too small

太平盛世 **tàipíng shèngshì** (idiom) times of peace and prosperity

radical

大





亮

(9 strokes)

**liàng**

bright, shine

common words

亮光 **liàngguāng** light

亮堂 **liàngtáng** bright; clear

亮晶晶 **liàngjīngjīng** glistening; sparkling

radical  
一

[illegible]

(10 strokes)

all, entire

**common words**

都有 **dōuyǒu** have it all

都市 dūshì city; metropolis

都不知道 **dōu bùzhīdào** no one knows; don't know at all

**radical**

 $\beta$ 



睡

**(13 strokes)**

shuì

sleep

**common words**

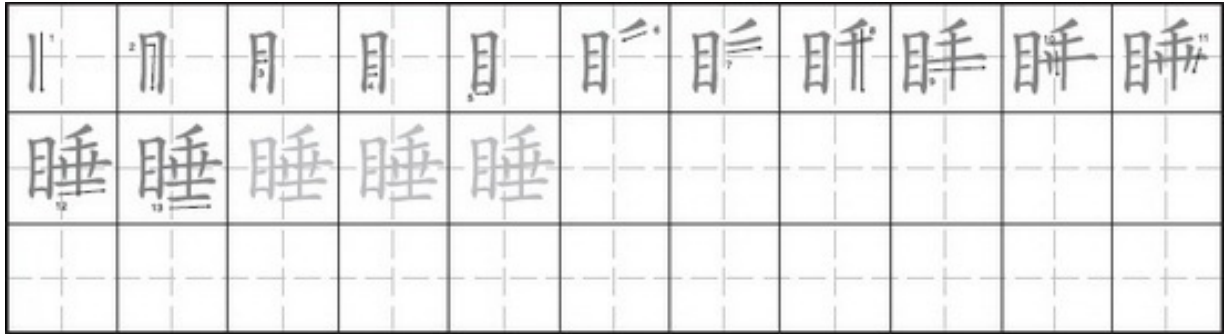
睡衣 **shuìyī** pajamas

睡袋 **shuìdài** sleeping bag

睡眠惺忪 **shuìyǎn xīngsōng** have a drowsy look

**radical**

目



觉

(9 strokes)

jué/jiào

feel, sense, sleep

覺

Traditional

**common words**

觉得 juéde feel; sense

睡觉 **shuìjiào** sleep

一觉醒来 yījiào xǐnglái wake up from a sleep

**radical**

见



## WORD PRACTICE

喜欢 xǐhuan like

[illegible]

睡觉 **shuìjiào** sleep

[illegible]

漂亮 piàoliang beautiful

[illegible]

**EXERCISE SET 12 • 练习十二**  
*He Loves His Dog!* • 他很爱他的小狗!

1. Identify the characters with the same radicals. Write them in the spaces provided.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 狗 | 样 | 吃 | 他 | 她 | 明 | 认 | 天 | 呢 |
| 校 | 妈 | 识 | 昨 | 听 | 汉 | 再 | 好 | 大 |
| 喝 | 你 | 猫 | 吗 | 上 | 机 | 什 | 话 | 姐 |
| 们 | 桌 | 时 | 作 | 语 | 下 | 哪 | 日 | 谁 |
| 谢 | 叫 | 东 | 果 | 候 | 读 | 没 | 住 | 开 |
| 杯 | 本 | 漂 | 来 | 面 | 喂 | 椅 | 做 | 说 |

一: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

犭: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

讠: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

亻: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

女: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

讠: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

口: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

曰: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

木: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

2. Fill in the blanks using Chinese characters.

- 我们都很\_\_\_\_\_ (love) 我们的爸爸和妈妈。
- 小明很\_\_\_\_\_ (like) 他的大狗和小猫。
- 东东晚上九点钟\_\_\_\_\_ (go to bed)。
- 小明的姐姐\_\_\_\_\_ (very beautiful)。

3. Make your own sentences using the characters provided.

Example: 很爱 : 他很爱他的爸爸和妈妈。

- 爱 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 喜欢 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 想 : \_\_\_\_\_
- 都想 : \_\_\_\_\_

4. Read and copy these Chinese phrases.

太大了 ( ) 太小了 ( )

太热了 ( ) 太冷了 ( )  
太多了 ( ) 太少了 ( )  
太好吃了 ( ) 太好喝了 ( )  
太高兴了 ( ) 太喜欢了 ( )  
太爱她了 ( ) 太想他了 ( )

**5. Rewrite the sentences in Chinese characters.**

- 1) I love my small dog very much. I don't like cat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) He goes to bed at 9:00 o'clock every night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) We all miss our older sister and she also misses us.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) She is my good friend. She is beautiful and is also a good student.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Answer Key

## Exercise Set 1

- 1 一; 二; 三; 四; 五; 六; 七; 八; 九; 十; 零
- 2 shíwǔ 十五; èrshíèr 二十二; sānshíqī 三十七; shíjiǔ 十九; liùshíbā 六十八; qīshíyī 七十一; bāshísi 八十四
- 3 6; 7; 3; 9; 5; 4; 8; 10; 007; 52; 83; 99; 44; 55; 77; 88; 66; 12; 31; 76
- 4 twelve—十二; fourteen—十四; twenty six—二十六; thirty one—三十一; forty eight—四十八; fifty six—五十六; sixty five—六十五; seventy three—七十三; eighty nine—八十九; ninety two—九十二

## Exercise Set 2

- 1 好; 很好; 我; 我们; 你; 你们; 他; 他们; 她; 她们; 叫; 名字
- 2 1) 你好吗? 我很好, 你呢? 2) 你叫什么名字? 3) 他(她)叫什么名字? 4) 很高兴认识你。
- 3 你; 他; 们; 什 / 她; 好 / 吗; 呢; 叫
- 4 他; 认; 很; 名; 字
- 5 高兴; 认识; 很好; 我们; 什么; 名字; 你呢
- 6 1) 你叫什么名字? 2) 你认识她吗? 3) 他很高兴。 4) 很高兴认识你。
- 7 1) 你好吗? 2) 我很好, 你呢? 3) 很高兴认识你。

## Exercise Set 3

- 1 nǐ—你; zài—再; méi—没; xiè—谢; kè—客; guān—关; qǐ—起; xì—系; jiàn—见; qì—气
- 2 1) 你们好! 2) 我很好, 谢谢! 3) 没关系, 不客气! 4) 谢谢你们! 5) 我们很高兴。
- 3 谢谢; 不客气; 对不起; 没关系
- 4 吗; 很好; 呢; 认识; 不客气; 再见

## Exercise Set 4

- 1 1) 星期一 2) 十一月五号 3) 星期六 4) 星期日 5) 十二月七号 2 1A) 明天是星期五吗?
- 2 A) 今天是三月十号吗? 3B) 是的, 昨天是星期四。 4B) 现在是下午三点二十四分。
- 3 三, 七, 六; 三, 八, 天; 明, 三, 五月十一号, 一; 九, 八, 星期三, 九, 七, 星期二
- 4 五点钟; 五点五十分; 六点钟
- 5 1) 今天是星期几? 今天是星期一。  
2) 昨天是星期几? 昨天是星期天。  
3) 明天是星期几? 明天是星期二。  
4) 今天是七月十五号吗? 是, 今天是七月十五号。  
5) 昨天是八月六号吗? 不是, 昨天是八月七号。  
6) 明天是十二月一号吗? 是, 明天是十二月一号。  
7) 现在是几点? 现在是六点三十分 / 六点三十。  
8) 现在是十二点十分吗? 不, 不是, 是十二点五分。  
9) 现在是上午十一点二十分 / 十一点二十。  
10) 现在是下午三点吗? 是, 是下午三点。

## Exercise Set 5

- 1 jīn; tiān; míng; xià; shén; lěng; jǐ; zěn; kè; xī
- 2 1) 天气 2) 雨 3) 热 4) 看见 5) 刮风
- 3 天气, 天天, 天热, 天冷; 今天; 很热, 很冷; 怎么; 刮风; 下雨; 明天
- 5 1) 今天下午会刮风吗? 2) 星期五上午会下雨。 3) 今天天气很热。 4) 明天下午天气怎么样? 5) 昨天上午很冷。 6) 今天下午不热。 7) 明天不会刮大风。 8) 你看见下雨了吗?
- 7 今天是星期天。现在是早上七点。今天天气怎么样? 今天天气不好, 很冷, 会刮大风和 下雨。
- 8 1) Yesterday was Saturday. How was the weather yesterday? Yesterday was very hot.  
2) How is the weather today? Today is very cold, it will be windy and raining. Today's weather is not very good.  
3) How is the weather going to be tomorrow? Tomorrow's weather will be very good, not cold and not hot, not windy and not raining.

## Exercise Set 6

- 2 1 —你, 们, 他, 什, 做,  
2 —认, 识, 说, 话, 读, 请, 谢  
木—样, 校  
口—听, 叫, 吗, 呢
- 3 1) 看书, 看电视 2) 写字, 写书 3) 学汉语, 打电话
- 5 你天天看书。; 老师天天去学校。; 学生天天读书。; 我天天学汉语。; 她天天写汉字 我们在看电影。; 学生们在学习。; 我同学在看电视。; 老师们在学校。; 他们在看书。

### Exercise Set 7

- 1 father—bàba—爸爸; old sister—jiějie—姐姐; son—ěrzi—儿子; mother—māma—妈妈; daughter—nǚěr—女儿; husband—xiānsheng—先生; doctor—yīshēng—医生; teacher—lǎoshī—老师; miss—xiǎojiě—小姐; student—xuéshēng—学生
- 2 1) 我的爸爸, 我的妈妈, 我的姐姐 2) 我的家, 我女儿的家, 我儿子的家 3) 有四个人, 有两个人, 有三个人 4) 十七岁, 二十一岁, 十八岁
- 4 1) 妈妈 2) 女儿 3) 爸爸 4) 先生 5) 这是 6) 那是 7) 小姐 8) 学生 9) 怎么样 10) 天气 11) 我家 12) 下雨 13) 儿子
- 5 我家(有)四个人, 爸爸, 妈妈, 姐姐和我。今天是(星期天)。天气很冷,(在下雨), 我们都在(家)里。我的爸爸和妈妈都是(老师)。姐姐是(大学生), 我是(小学生)。现在, 我的爸爸和妈妈在(看书), 姐姐在(学汉语), 我在(打)电话。

### Exercise Set 8

- 1 nǎr; nǎlǐ; zhèr; zhèlǐ; nàr; nàlǐ; qián; qiánmiàn; hòu; hòumiàn; lǐ; lǐmiàn
- 3 1) 今天是星期六。 2) 东东在家里。 3) 东东在家里看书。 4) 小明和东东要去看电影。 5) 电影是下午四点钟。
- 4 口—哪, 听, 喂, 呢; 亻—住, 做, 什; 讠—说, 话, 读
- 5 1) 爸爸在学校。 2) 妈妈在家里。 3) 姐姐在那儿。 4) 我在这儿。 5) 你朋友在那里。 1) 电话在家里。 2) 电脑在这里。 3) 书在电脑前面。 4) 电视在那里。 5) 那个东西在电视后面。
- 6 1) 你朋友在哪里? 她在学校。 2) 那个人是谁? 他是我同学。 3) 你住在哪儿? 我家在我学校后面。 4) 你的姐姐在哪儿? 她在那儿。

### Exercise Set 9

- 1 1) 中国 2) 火车站 3) 工作 4) 北京 5) 医院 6) 看电影 7) 学校 8) 火车 9) 飞机 10) 出租车
- 2 1) 你在(做)什么? 2) 姐姐在(做)什么? 3) 你爸爸(做)什么工(作)? 4) 你妈妈(做)什么工(作)? 5) 我(坐)飞机去中国。 6) 我(坐)火车去北京。 7) 我(坐)校车去学校。 8) 我(坐)出租车去火车站。
- 3 A. 现在(十)点钟。 B. 现在(是)什么(时)候? C. 这(是)我学校。 D. 妈妈,(再)见! E. 我(在)家里, 不(在)火车站。
- 5 1) 今天是星期三。天气很好。 2) 小明的爸爸去北京开会。 3) 小明的爸爸坐飞机去北京。 4) 坐火车去北京要十几个小时, 坐飞机才两个多小时。 5) 小明的妈妈开车去上班。 6) 姐姐和小明坐校车去上学。 7) 姐姐和小明坐出租车去看电影。

### Exercise Set 10

- 1 1) 商店 2) 桌子 3) 椅子 4) 衣服 5) 书 6) 书店 7) 买 8) 卖 9) 钱 10) 多少
- 2 1) 我们要去商店。 2) 我们开车去商店。 3) 我没有那本书。 4) 我要买那本书。 5) 我不买桌子。 6) 他会写中国字。 7) 我爸爸不坐飞机。 8) 我姐姐的中文很好。
- 4 今天(天气)很好, 妈妈和我去(商店)买东西。我们买了(桌子), (椅子), (电脑)和(电视机)。我们(也去了)书店。妈妈买了(四本书)。我买了三本书。
- 5 1) 今天是星期六。我妈妈和我去商店买东西。 2) 小明昨天去书店买了很多书。 3) 我爸爸买了一个电脑。 4) 我去商店买衣服。商店里有很多人。 5) 我姐姐要买小桌子。 6) 我不要买桌子, 我要买椅子。

### Exercise Set 11

- 1 mǐfàn—米饭; píngguǒ—苹果; shuǐguǒ—水果; hēshuǐ—喝水; bēizi—杯子
- 2 1) 我喜欢吃米饭。 2) 他喜欢吃苹果。 3) 妈妈喜欢喝茶。 4) 爸爸喜欢喝水。 5) 是的, 这是中国饭馆。 6) 不是, 那不是北京茶馆。
- 4 1) 东东要去商店。 2) 东东要买水果和菜。 3) 东东喜欢吃苹果。 4) 小明也很喜欢吃苹果。
- 6 今天是星期天,(天气)很好。上午, 小明和他的朋友们坐(火车)到北京去玩。他们到商店(买了)一些东西。他们也去了书店, 买了(三本书)。他们还去了中国饭馆吃(午饭)。他们要了好几个(中国菜)和米饭。小明和他的朋友都很(喜欢)吃中国菜和(米饭)。吃完饭, 他们又去茶馆(喝茶)。下午, 他们坐火车回到(学校)。

### Exercise Set 12

- 1 一—天, 大, 再, 面, 东, 来, 本, 开, 上, 下; 犛—狗, 猫; 讠—认, 识, 语, 谁, 谢, 读, 说, 话; 亻—他, 你, 们, 什, 作, 候, 住, 做; 女—她, 妈, 好, 姐; 氵—汉, 漂, 没; 口—吃, 喝, 叫, 呢, 吗, 哪, 听, 喂; 日—日, 明, 昨, 时; 木—样, 校, 杯, 机, 桌, 椅, 果
- 2 1) 爱 2) 喜欢 3) 睡觉 4) 很漂亮
- 5 1) 我很爱我的小狗。我不喜欢猫。 2) 他每天晚上九点钟睡觉。 3) 我们都很想我们的姐姐, 她也很想我们。 4) 她是我的好朋友。她很漂亮, 也是一个好学生。

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**zuótiān** 昨天 35  
**zuò** 坐 89  
**zuò** 做 53  
**zuò** 作 86



## The study of Mandarin Chinese just became easier!

This new workbook helps you to quickly learn the basic Mandarin Chinese characters and vocabulary that all beginning students need to know. Designed for self-study as well as classroom use, *Learning Mandarin Chinese Characters* presents 178 common characters along with 534 related vocabulary compounds. These are the key characters and words needed to pass Level 1 of the official Chinese government HSK Exam in Mandarin Chinese and the Advanced Placement (AP) Chinese Language and Culture Exam.

Each character is presented in a simple and clear way. Step-by-step diagrams shows you how to write the character and boxes are provided for freehand writing practice. The English meaning and Hanyu Pinyin pronunciation are given along with key vocabulary compounds showing how the character is used in context. Practice and Review exercises reinforce the learning process and indexes at the back allow you to look up the characters by their English meanings and their Hanyu Pinyin pronunciations.

**Character Pages**

Hanyu Pinyin pronunciation: 学 xué

Chinese character: 学 (8 strokes)

English meaning: to study, to learn

Vocabulary: 学校 xuéxiào (school), 学习 xuéxí (study; learn), 学生 xuésheng (student)

Radical: 子

Number of strokes: 8

Traditional form (if available): 學

Stroke order diagrams: (shown as small numbered arrows)

Boxes for writing practice: (shown as a row of boxes)

**Word practice exercises**

**Word Practice**

我们 wǒmen we, us

我们 我 们

什么 shénme what

什 么

名字 míngzi name

名字 名 字

**Review Exercises**

**EXERCISE SET 6 • 练习六**  
I Learn Mandarin Chinese • 我学习汉语

1. Read and copy these Chinese phrases into the brackets.

请听 ( )      请说 ( )

请读 ( )      请写 ( )

请看 ( )      请打字 ( )

2. Identify the characters with the same radicals. Write them in the space provided.

你 认 听 们 话 样

Yi Ren taught and did research in Beijing for several years after graduating from Tsinghua University. Since moving to the U.S. she has been teaching Chinese for the past twenty years. This is her second book about Chinese language and culture.

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